THE

European Magazine,

For MAY 1803.

[Embelliſhed with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MRS. OPIE. And, 2. A REPRESENTATION of MR. HENRY GREATHEAD's LIFE-BOAT.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are ſorry to be under the neceſſity of apologizing to our readers for poſtponing the account of Mr. ROMNEY until next month.

The indelicacy of *Walter Wagtail's Ballad* renders it unfit for the European Magazine. We therefore decline the inſertion of it.

If the *Liſt of Oxford Prizes* can be made complete, we have no objection to its inſertion. In its preſent ſtate it is too imperfect.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from May 7, to May 14.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	59	4	35	7	24	11	23	11	31	9
Surry	62	2	34	0	25	0	22	4	33	6
Hertford	56	4	35	6	25	4	21	8	36	0
Bedford	52	11	34	8	23	5	21	4	30	4
Huntingd.	52	4	00	0	21	8	17	0	26	4
Northam.	52	10	29	6	20	6	17	6	27	2
Rutland	54	6	00	0	22	0	20	0	32	0
Leiceſter	56	5	00	0	22	7	19	2	33	10
Nottingh.	62	8	38	0	27	0	19	4	34	6
Derby	62	11	00	0	27	0	20	6	36	8
Stafford	63	0	00	0	29	0	21	1	34	3
Salop	57	11	39	10	25	10	22	5	37	4
Hereford	52	3	32	0	23	7	22	2	35	2
Worceſt.	53	7	29	3	24	8	24	6	34	4
Warwick	59	4	00	0	25	8	22	0	37	4
Wilts	56	8	00	0	22	10	20	8	37	2
Berks	60	4	00	0	23	8	23	0	32	8
Oxford	54	9	00	0	22	5	21	9	29	10
Bucks	52	6	00	0	22	0	20	9	34	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	59	4	33	6	22	6	24	3	29	10
Kent	58	10	00	0	24	2	22	10	29	11
Suſſex	53	4	00	0	24	6	21	9	00	0
Suffolk	55	3	00	0	21	8	19	6	26	5
Cambrid.	52	1	33	10	23	0	16	5	26	5
Norfolk	54	0	00	0	21	3	18	10	25	8
Lincoln	53	8	31	4	22	5	15	10	27	7
York	54	8	37	10	22	7	16	3	31	3
Durham	56	3	00	0	30	6	20	1	00	0
Northum.	52	5	40	0	21	9	18	0	32	0
Cumberl.	65	2	48	0	29	4	23	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	70	4	00	0	28	4	23	8	00	0
Lancaſh.	60	7	00	0	00	0	21	0	37	0
Cheſhire	58	5	00	0	27	0	19	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	56	0	00	0	22	9	21	7	31	2
Somerſet	57	1	00	0	23	4	20	2	28	8
Monmou.	55	7	00	0	23	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	61	9	00	0	22	8	19	8	00	0
Cornwall	61	8	00	0	23	5	22	3	00	9
Dorſet	57	6	00	0	22	3	20	9	00	0
Hants	55	5	00	0	23	5	21	7	34	10
WALES.										
N. Wales	66	0	00	0	25	0	15	0	00	0
S. Wales	60	0	00	0	20	10	13	4	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Inſtrument Maker to his Majeſty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1803.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Obſerv.
April 28	29.95	44	N	Fair
29	30.25	48	N	Ditto
30	29.95	48	SW	Ditto
May 1	29.60	50	SW	Ditto
2	29.40	52	S	Rain
3	29.60	52	W	Fair
4	29.61	51	SW	Ditto
5	29.87	53	SW	Ditto
6	30.10	54	N	Ditto
7	30.13	54	NNE	Ditto
8	30.20	55	N	Ditto
9	30.21	52	N	Ditto
10	30.05	53	NW	Ditto
11	30.00	54	N	Ditto
12	29.87	58	NNW	Ditto
13	30.05	54	N	Fair
14	30.16	53	NNW	Ditto
15	30.31	54	N	Ditto
16	30.40	54	N	Ditto
17	30.20	53	N	Ditto
18	30.33	52	N	Ditto
19	30.34	51	N	Ditto
20	30.20	52	N	Rain
21	30.27	54	NNE	Fair
22	30.15	52	N	Ditto
23	30.04	52	N	Ditto
24	30.01	55	NW	Ditto
25	29.90	55	WSW	Ditto

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW.

FOR MAY 1803.

MRS. OPIE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

HIGH in the liſt of thoſe who have exalted the female character, whoſe works have reflected luſtre on the age in which they lived, and put to open ſhame the ill-founded aſſertion of thoſe who, with more of malevolence and rancour than of juſtice and truth, have contended for the inferiority of female intellectual endowments, muſt be placed the ſubject of the following Memoir, whoſe Portrait decorates our preſent Number.

MRS. OPIE was born at Norwich (if we are rightly informed) about the year 1772, and is the only child of Dr. Alderſon, a phyſician of that city, in great practice, and of acknowledged talents and eſtimation. At an early period, Miſs Alderſon was diſtinguiſhed by great fertility of invention, and evident marks of a ſuperior mind; and ſhe is even ſaid to have compoſed dramatic pieces and novels, as well as poems, at an age when others have ſcarcely completed their education. Many of theſe poems, and we believe one novel, have been publiſhed without a ſignature; and among her dramatic works, Adelaide, a Tragedy of conſiderable excellence (of which an account was given in Vol. IX. of this Magazine), was performed, under the ſanction of her father, at Mr. Plumbtree's private Theatre at Norwich, the 4th, and again the 6th, of January 1791. In this play, the principal parts were ſupported by Miſs Alderſon, and her friends the Miſs Plumbtrees. It is an obſervation no leſs common than true, that literary life ſeldom abounds with incidents; and when to the purſuit of literature is added the regular and unobtruſive performance of every domeſtic and ſocial duty, much cannot be expected to be left for the notice of the Biographer.

On the 8th of May 1798, Miſs Alderſon became the wife of the celebrated Mr. Opie, an artiſt certainly in the firſt rank of his profeſſion, and of increaſing reputation.

Mrs. Opie poſſeſſes great ſweetneſs of countenance, and eyes beaming with intelligence and good humour; her manners are unaffected, affable, and engaging; no one has enjoyed the faſcinating charms of her converſation, without regretting the time of its termination; and the melody of her voice, eſpecially in ballad-ſinging, is ſomewhat more than ſkilful; it is muſic which reaches the heart, and muſt be *heard* to be adequately conceived.

To ſpeak of living merit is often a difficult, and always a delicate, taſk: whether we cenſure or commend, there are readers who will be ready to impute to us illiberal or unworthy motives: happy, however, is it for our preſent purpoſe, that we poſſeſs, in the writings of Mrs. Opie, ample and undoubted teſtimonies of the ſtrength of her judgment, and of the goodneſs of her heart. "The Father and the Daughter," in

oppoſition to the fantaſtic fictions which have diſgraced the regions of romance, this amiable writer profeſſes to be—a tale, founded in ſimple nature; as ſuch, perhaps, there never was a compoſition ſo admirably calculated to rouſe the paſſions in the cauſe of virtue, and to correct that falſe ſenſibility, that degenerating exceſs of ſentiment, which have been proved to be incompatible with the real intereſts of humanity. The concluding ſentences of this pathetic and deeply-affecting ſtory cannot be too often impreſſed upon young minds: they breathe the pureſt ſpirit of philanthropy and good ſenſe. As a proof of the high eſteem in which "The Father and the Daughter" is held, it has not only had a very extenſive circulation in this country, but has been twice tranſlated into the French language. Mrs. Opie's Poems are generally characteriſed by ſweetneſs, ſimplicity, and pathos; her ſongs are exquiſitely tender, and will help, in no trifling degree, to reſcue this ſpecies of poetry from the neglect into which it has unhappily fallen. The ſtanzas "Under Æolus' Harp" have probably not been equalled ſince the days of Thompſon; and "The Maid of Corinth" will be read with attention and intereſt, as long as ſimple and natural expreſſion ſhall have power upon the mind. Numberleſs are the occaſions on which Mrs. Opie has exerted her talents for the benefit or conſolation of the diſtreſſed. With theſe views, many of her poems have been expreſsly compoſed; and the "Orphan, and Negro Boy's Tales," "The Dying Daughter's Addreſs to her Mother," and "The Felon's Addreſs to his Child," are monuments of her feeling and benevolence, which cannot be too highly praiſed. Of Mrs. Opie's ſingle pieces, her Elegiac "Verſes on the Death of the Duke of Bedford," written the evening of his interment in March 1802, are beſt known: they abound in pathos and delicacy of ſentiment, and have not been read with inferior pleaſure, from bearing the appearance of leſs ſtudy, and of being written upon the generous impulſe of the moment. The following lines, written by Mrs. Opie, and ſung ſome years ſince for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Sharpe, at Chapel-field Houſe, Norwich, are worthy of more notice than they ſeem to have received: we do not find them included either in the volume of Poems Mrs. Opie has publiſhed, or among thoſe inſerted in the firſt edition of the volume, which contains "The Father and the Daughter."

"Cold are the lips whoſe gentle force
The reed to ſweeteſt ſtrains compell'd;
Huſh'd is the breath whoſe ready courſe,
In lengthen'd tone, the cadence ſwell'd.

Lov'd child of feeling! now no more
Thy tones the ſoul of taſte ſhall feed;
And we, in Muſic's brighteſt hour,
Shall ſigh, and miſs thy tuneful reed.

With thee, to our neglected plains,
The ſoul of genuine muſic came;
Taſte, genius, fir'd us, in thy ſtrains,
While all thy precepts fann'd the flame.

But ſhort the boaſt—thoſe ſtrains ſo dear
No more the choral ſong ſhall lead—
Yet ſtill in grateful memory's ear
Will ſweetly ſound thy tuneful reed.

As Mrs. Opie's writings have invariably been well received by the Public, perhaps we cannot better conclude this ſhort tribute to her good fame, than by recommending a complete collection and republication of her works, the greater part of which, it is to be feared, unleſs theſe means be adopted, will glide into obſcurity and neglect with the maſs of inferior productions among which they are now ſcattered and concealed.

ESSAY ON THE CHARACTER AND CAPACITY OF THE ASIATICS, AND PARTICULARLY OF THE NATIVES OF HINDOOSTAN.

BY MR. EDWARD WOOD, OF THE NEW COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

We cannot be ſurpriſed that the effeminacy of the people in hot climates has almoſt always rendered them ſlaves. Thus there reigns in Aſia a ſervile ſpirit which they have never been able to ſhake off; and it is impoſſible to find, in all the hiſtories of this country, a ſingle paſſage which diſcovers a free ſoul. We never ſee any thing but the heroiſm of ſlavery. Upper Aſia has been frequently ſubdued by the Scythians, Medes, Perſians, Greeks,

A Perspective View of Mr H Greatheads Life Boat going out to assist a Ship in Distress

Greeks, Arabs, Moguls, Turks, Tartars, and Affghans; and the ſouthern parts have been continually ſubject to invaſions, and have ſuffered many revolutions. But with this inveterate puſillanimity and cowardice, it appears difficult to reconcile their cruel actions, their cuſtoms and penances, ſo full of barbarity; the men voluntarily undergoing the greateſt hardſhips—the women burning themſelves. Though framed, however, of a texture ſo weak as renders them timid, they poſſeſs, at the ſame time, an imagination ſo lively, that every object makes the ſtrongeſt impreſſion upon them. The ſame imbecility of organs which renders them incapable of daring enterprizes, where the failure may be attended by bodily pain or death, contributes to produce that remarkable apathy ſo peculiarly ſtriking to European obſervers, when the Hindoo is in circumſtances evidently deſperate. That ſuch a phyſical defect does exiſt will be allowed by all who have acted in a military or judicial capacity in the Lower Provinces of Bengal; it appears, indeed, to extend Eaſtward to Arracan, to Pegue, and to China.

More energy is apparent to the Weſtward and Northward. To the above defect, the accurate obſerver may trace, perhaps, the horrid human ſacrifices, and the frequent public ſuicides of the Hindoos, ſo ſtrongly denied by certain of their European admirers, but proved fully by impartial enquiry. Bigotted to the principles of their religion; prejudiced in favour of its high ſtate of perfection, to the excluſion of all others; committing their very exiſtence into the hands of fanatic prieſts, they are urged on to ſubmit patiently to theſe inflictions, without once venturing, or even caring to enquire into the propriety or neceſſity of what they are about to undertake; not ſo much, however, it ſhould appear, with a view of atoning for paſt offences, as of attaining a degree of excellence, which they are taught to believe theſe penances are capable of conferring.

Thus do climate and religion moſt forcibly conſpire to determine the character of the natives of Hindooſtan: the former paves the way for any impreſſion the latter may be willing to eſtabliſh, which once received, it throws, alſo, every obſtacle in the way of its removal.

Beſides the above, other cauſes concur in producing the like effect; one of which, the diviſion of the whole body of the people into four orders or *caſts*, may be conſidered as another of theſe cauſes; an inſtitution acknowledged to have obtained prior to the records of authentic hiſtory, and even before the moſt remote era to which their own traditions pretend to reach. By this arrangement the ſtation of every individual is unalterably fixed; his deſtiny is irrevocable; and the walk of life is marked out, from which he muſt never deviate, and whoſe barriers it would be impious to paſs.

Speculating on a mere poſſibility, without any competent appearance of probability, it certainly is not difficult to aſſert, that the Aſiatics are capable of a much higher degree of civilization; equal, nay, perhaps ſuperior to the nation which now ranks higheſt and proudeſt in the ſcale of European politics. All judgment is comparative, and more particularly when it attempts to dive into futurity; unleſs when the imagination, "in a fine phrenzy rolling," ſpurns at every thing like experience, and indulges itſelf in contemplating

> "Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimæras dire."

Admitting them, however, to poſſeſs faculties the beſt adapted for improvement, moſt, it ſhould ſeem, of their peculiar inſtitutions muſt be done away, before they are in a ſtate ſufficiently unbiaſſed and free from prejudice to allow of their attaining a much higher degree of perfection. That it is any part of our policy to attempt, or even to deſire, the removal of theſe obſtructions, is a queſtion involving many points of great political moment, unneceſſary to be adverted to here.

ACCOUNT OF MR. HENRY GREATHEAD's LIFE-BOAT.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

IF by the Ancient Romans the moſt honourable diſtinction (*Corona Civica*) was beſtowed on him who ſaved the life of a ſingle Citizen, in what veneration ſhould the man be held by us, whoſe ingenuity has brought to perfection

ſection an invention by which hundreds of lives have been, and millions may in a few years be preſerved, to the happineſs of their deareſt connections, and the ſervice of their Country!

The length of the boat is thirty feet; the breadth, ten feet; the depth, from the top of the gunwale to the lower part of the keel in midſhips, three feet three inches; from the gunwale to the platform (*within*), two feet four inches; from the top of the ſtems (both ends being ſimilar) to the horizontal line of the bottom of the keel, five feet nine inches. The keel is a plank of three inches thick, of a proportionate breadth in midſhips, narrowing gradually toward the ends, to the breadth of the ſtems at the bottom, and forming a great convexity downwards. The ſtems are ſegments of a circle, with conſiderable *rakes*. The bottom ſection, to the floor-heads, is a curve fore and aft, with the ſweep of the keel. The floor-timber has a ſmall *riſe* curving from the keel to the floor-heads. A bilge plank is wrought in on each ſide next the floor-heads with a double *rabbit* or groove, of a ſimilar thickneſs with the keel; and, on the outſide of this, are fixed two bilge-trees, correſponding nearly with the level of the keel. The ends of the bottom ſection form that fine kind of entrance obſervable in the lower part of the bow of the fiſhing-boat, called a *Coble*, much uſed in the North. From this part to the top of the ſtem, it is more elliptical, forming a conſiderable projection. The ſides, from the floor heads to the top of the gunwale, ſtaunch off on each ſide, in proportion to about half the breadth of the floor. The breadth is continued far forward towards the ends, leaving a ſufficient length of ſtrait ſide at the top. The ſheer is regular along the ſtrait ſide, and more elevated towards the ends. The gunwale, fixed on the outſide, is three inches thick.—The ſides from the under part of the gunwale, along the whole length of the regular ſheer, extending twenty-one feet ſix inches, are caſed with *layers* of cork, to the depth of ſixteen inches downward; and the thickneſs of this caſing of cork being four inches, it projects at the top a little without the gunwale. The cork, on the outſide, is ſecured with thin plates or ſlips of copper, and the boat is faſtened with copper nails. The *thwarts*, or ſeats, are five in number, *double banked*, conſequently the boat may be rowed with ten * oars. The *thwarts* are firmly ſtanchioned. The ſide oars are ſhort, † with iron tholes and rope grommets, ſo that the rower can pull either way. The boat is ſteered with an oar at each end; and the ſteering-oar is one third longer than the rowing-oar. The platform placed at the bottom, within the boat, is horizontal, the length of the midſhips, and elevated at the ends, for the convenience of the ſteerſman, to give him a greater power with the oar. The internal part of the boat next the ſides, from the under part of the *thwarts* down to the platform, is caſed with cork; the whole quantity of which, affixed to the Life-Boat, is nearly ſeven hundred weight. The cork indiſputably contributes much to the buoyancy of the boat, is a good defence in going alongſide a veſſel, and is of principal uſe in keeping the boat in an erect poſition in the ſea, or rather, of giving her a very lively and quick diſpoſition to recover from any ſudden *cant* or force which ſhe may receive from the ſtroke of a heavy wave. But, excluſive of the cork, the admirable conſtruction of this boat gives it a decided pre-eminence. The ends being ſimilar, the Boat can be rowed either way, and this peculiarity of form alleviates her in riſing over the waves. The curvature of the keel and bottom facilitates her movement in turning, and contributes to the eaſe of the ſteerage, as a ſingle ſtroke of the ſteering-oar has an immediate effect, the boat moving as it were upon a centre. The fine entrance below is of uſe in dividing the waves, when rowing againſt them; and, combined with the convexity of the bottom, and the elliptical form of the ſtem, admits her to riſe with wonderful buoyancy in high ſea, and to launch forward with rapidity, without ſhipping any water, when a common boat would be in danger of being filled. The *ſtaunching*, or ſpreading form of the boat, from the floor-heads to the gunwale, gives her a conſiderable *bearing*; and the continuation of the breadth, well forward, is a great ſupport to her in the ſea; and it has been found by experience, that boats of this conſtruction are the beſt ſea-boats for rowing againſt tur-

* Five of the benches are only uſed, the Boat being generally rowed with ten oars.

† The ſhort oar is more manageable in a high ſea than the long oar, and its ſtroke is more certain.

bulent

bulent waves. The internal ſhallowneſs of the boat, from the gunwale down to the platform, the convexity of the form, and the bulk of cork within, leave a very diminiſhed ſpace for the water to occupy; ſo that the Life-boat, when filled with water, contains a conſiderable leſs quantity than the common boat, and is in no danger either of ſinking or overturning. It may be preſumed, by ſome, that in caſes of high wind, agitated ſea, and broken waves, that a boat of ſuch a bulk could not prevail againſt them by the force of the oars; but the Life-Boat, from her peculiar form, may be rowed *a-head*, when the attempt in other boats would fail. Boats of the common form, adapted for ſpeed, are, of courſe, put in motion with a ſmall power; but, for want of buoyancy and bearing, are overrun by the waves and ſunk, when impelled againſt them: and boats conſtructed for burthen meet with too much reſiſtance from the wind and ſea, when oppoſed to them, and cannot in ſuch caſes be rowed from the ſhore to a ſhip in diſtreſs.

To this technical account of the conſtruction of the boat, we ſhall add ſome miſcellaneous obſervations made by Mr. Hinderwell, of Scarborough, on the ſubject of the Life-Boat at that port.

This boat is under the direction of a Committee. Twenty-four fiſhermen, compoſing *two crews* *, are alternately employed to navigate her. A reward, in caſes of ſhipwreck, is paid by the Committee to each man actually engaged in the aſſiſtance; and it is expected that the veſſel receiving aſſiſtance ſhould contribute to defray this expence. None have hitherto refuſed.

It is of importance, that the command of the boat ſhould be entruſted to ſome ſteady, experienced perſon, who is acquainted with the direction of the tides or currents, as much ſkill may be required in riſing *them* to the moſt advantage, in going to a ſhip in diſtreſs. It ſhould alſo be recommended, to keep the *head* of the boat to the *ſea*, as much as circumſtances will admit; and to give her an accelerated velocity to meet the wave. Much caution is neceſſary in approaching a wreck, on account of the ſtrong reflux of the waves, which is ſometimes attended with great danger. In a general way, it is ſafeſt to go on the *lee* quarter; but this depends upon the poſition of the veſſel; and the maſter of the boat ſhould exerciſe his ſkill in placing her in the moſt convenient ſituation. The boatmen ſhould practiſe themſelves in the uſe of the boat, that they may be the better acquainted with her movements; and they ſhould at all times be ſtrictly obedient to the directions of the perſon who is appointed to the command.

The great ingenuity which has been diſplayed in the conſtruction of the Life Boat, leaves ſcarcely any room for improvement; but ſome have ſuppoſed, that a boat of twenty-five feet in length, with a proportionate breadth, would anſwer every purpoſe of a larger one. A boat of theſe dimenſions would certainly be lighter, and leſs expenſive; but whether ſhe would be equally *ſafe* and *ſteady* in a high ſea, I cannot take upon myſelf to determine.

In a letter to Mr. Greathead from Mr. Hinderwell, we find the following paſſages:

"The Life-Boat at Scarborough, which was built without the leaſt deviation from the model and the plan which you ſent here at my requeſt, has even exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations; and I have now received experimental conviction of its great utility in caſes of ſhipwreck, and of its perfect ſafety in the moſt agitated ſea. Local prejudices will ever exiſt againſt novel inventions, however excellent may be the principles of their conſtruction; and there were ſome, at this place, who diſputed the performance of the Life-Boat, until a circumſtance lately happened, which brought it to the teſt of experience, and removed every ſhadow of objection, even from the moſt prejudiced minds.

"On Monday, the 2d of November, we were viſited with a moſt tremendous ſtorm from the eaſtward, and I ſcarcely ever remember ſeeing a more mountainous ſea. The Aurora, of Newcaſtle, in approaching the harbour, was driven aſhore to the ſouthward; and, as ſhe was in the moſt imminent danger, the Life-Boat was immediately launched to her aſſiſtance. The place where the ſhip lay was expoſed to the

* Two crews are appointed, that there may be a ſufficient number ready in caſe of any abſence.

whole force of the ſea, and ſhe was ſurrounded with broken water, which daſhed over the decks with conſiderable violence. In ſuch a perilous ſituation the Life-Boat adventured, and proceeded through the breach of the ſea, riſing on the ſummit of the waves, without ſhipping any water, except a little from the ſpray. On going upon the lee-quarter of the veſſel, they were endangered by the main-boom, which had broken looſe, and was driving about with great force. This compelled them to go along ſide, and they inſtantly took out four of the crew; but the ſea which broke over the decks having nearly filled the boat with water, they were induced to put off for a moment, when, ſeeing three boys (the remainder of the crew) clinging to the rigging, and in danger of periſhing, they immediately returned, and took them into the boat, and brought the whole to land in ſafety. By means of the Life-Boat, built from your plan, and the exertions of the boatmen, ſeven men and boys were thus ſaved to their country and their friends, and preſerved from the inevitable deſtruction which otherwiſe awaited them. The boat was not in the leaſt affected by the water which broke into her when alongſide the veſſel; and, indeed, the boatmen thought it rendered her more ſteady in the ſea. I muſt alſo add, that it was the general opinion that no other boat of the common conſtruction could have poſſibly performed this ſervice; and the fiſhermen, though very adventurous, declared they would not have made the attempt in their own boats.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

The fore part of the Engraving preſents a perſpective view of the Life-Boat riſing over a heavy ſurge, and going out to the aſſiſtance of a ſhip, which appears at the edge of the horizon, in diſtreſs.

In the Life-Boat are ten rowers pulling along to get to the ſhip.

At the lower end of the boat, a man is ſteering her with a long oar towards the ſhip, whilſt another perſon is ready with an oar, at the higher end of the boat, to ſteer the boat on her return; both ends of the boat being formed alike, in order to uſe either at will, in going to or coming from the ſhip.

The ſheer or curve of the boat riſing conſiderably from the centre to the ſtems, or ends, is clearly diſtinguiſhed; alſo the coating of cork, ſecured by ſlips of copper, along the outſide of the boat, near the part where the rowers are ſeated.

Mr. Greathead gives the following account of, and Inſtructions for, the management of the Life-Boat.

The Boats in general of this deſcription are painted white on the outſide, this colour more immediately engaging the eye of the ſpectator at her riſing from the hollow of the ſea, than any other. The bottom of the boat is at firſt varniſhed (which will take paint afterwards), for the more minute inſpection of purchaſers. The oars ſhe is equipped with are made of fir, of the beſt quality, having found by experience that a rove aſh oar that will dreſs clean and light, is too pliant among the breakers; and when made ſtrong and heavy, from rowing double banked, the purchaſe being ſhort, ſooner exhauſts the rower, which makes the fir oar, when made ſtiff, more preferable.

In the management of the boat, ſhe requires twelve men to work her; that is, five men on each ſide, rowing double banked, with an oar ſlung over an iron thole, with a grommet (as provided) ſo as to enable the rower to pull either way; and one man, at each [illegible], to ſteer her, and to be ready at the oppoſite end to take the ſteer oar, when wanted. As, from the conſtruction of the boat, ſhe is always in a poſition to be rowed either way, without turning the boat, when manned, the perſon who ſteers her ſhould be well acquainted with the courſe of the tides, in order to take every poſſible advantage; the beſt method, if the direction will admit of it, is to head the ſea. The ſteerſman ſhould keep his eye fixed upon the wave or breaker, and encourage the rowers to give way, as the boat riſes to it; being then aided by the force of the oars, ſhe launches over it with vaſt rapidity, without ſhipping any water. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that there is often a ſtrong refiux of ſea, occaſioned by the ſtranded wrecks, which requires both diſpatch and care in the people employed, that the boat be not damaged. When the wreck is reached, if the wind blows to the land, the boat will come in ſhore without any other effort than ſteering.

VESTIGES,

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER XI.

INNS FOR BALLOON PASSENGERS.

WE have often heard of caſtles in the air: probably many of my readers may have been *ſpeculators* in theſe kind of buildings, which ſeem to poſſeſs advantages not always concomitant to more ſubſtantial erections, as they are not, in the firſt inſtance, attended with the riſk and expence of thoſe whoſe foundations are upon the earth; and, ſecondly, every man is his own architect, and, conſequently, avoids the trouble and litigation which, in former ages, for I would by no means inſinuate that ſuch things *ever* happen in the preſent, has been known to ariſe from the active zeal, and *diſintereſted* aſſiduity, of perſons to whom the execution of great and elegant deſigns hath been delegated. The ingenious ſect of CASTLE-BUILDERS have, therefore, from the time of Ariſtophanes, how long preceding him it is not material to enquire, been extremely numerous; and, while terreſtrial materials are *ſo dear*, as, in contradiſtinction to other builders, they *work cheap*, I intended to have patriotically propoſed, that they ſhould, in the modern jargon, have been ſyſtematized, organized, and made a part of ſome NATIONAL INSTITUTE, perhaps *in petto*, which, I conceive, would have been as uſeful as ſome other branches of a Society of that nature actually in exiſtence; but upon looking at ſome *late tranſactions*, I found that many of theſe ſoaring geniuſes have anticipated me, and have it now in contemplation to deſcend from their ſublime altitudes, and to place their, at preſent, "cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces" upon *terra firma*, to the great *improvement* of the metropolis.

Leaving them, therefore, to the execution of their *great deſigns*, which, I have a preſentiment, will, like noble and virtuous actions, bring with them their own rewards, I would only juſt hint, that when, in conſequence, they do remove the Hoſpital for Lunatics from its preſent ſite, which may now, for reaſons too obvious to need explanation, be deemed *claſſic ground*, that they alſo improve, *i. e.* enlarge, the building; becauſe I foreſee, if the other ſchemes of improvement which are ſuggeſted are carried into effect, ſuch a receptacle may, in the end, be found the moſt uſeful part of them.

Having, with ſome degree of anxiety, hinted the coalition which, I conceive, has taken place betwixt the aerial and terreſtrial architects of the preſent day, it may be eaſily imagined, that anxiety was encreaſed by the reflection that, now the buildings that have adorned the *clouds* are likely to be *drawn downwards*, the immenſe ſpace above us, which is not ſubject to any *ground-rent*, will be entirely unoccupied, for no better reaſon, than becauſe acceſs to it has been deemed *rather difficult*.

While I was puzzling betwixt eagles and baſkets, pendant bridges and inclined planes, in order to facilitate the elevation of *bodies*, I was at once relieved and comforted to find, that ingenuity, *ever on the wing*, had ſmoothed the way to the regions above, and that a method to "elevate and ſurpriſe" had, after it had lain dormant almoſt twenty years, been revived with ſucceſs; ſo that I ſhould little wonder to ſee the travelling in air-balloons, the method alluded to, as regularly ſyſtematized as that in mail-coaches, to which, indeed, they ſeem to poſſeſs advantages infinitely ſuperior.

This invention, without we admit the claims of ſome artiſts of remote antiquity, which, perhaps, it would be wiſer to drop, it is ſaid, originated among our ingenious neighbours the French; a nation whoſe inventions and *executions* have, within theſe laſt dozen years, aſtoniſhed the world: but as it has been often obſerved that, although they have the moſt brilliant, or, according to modern phraſeology, in which I delight, the moſt luminous, ideas, we, in our John Bull or John Trot ways (who, *entre nous*, are perſons of

of exceeding good ſenſe), generally make improvements upon them, which renders uſeful what, probably, was before only curious or ornamental. To elucidate this propoſition, two inventions, very oppoſite and appoſite, have been quoted; viz. the application of the experiments on the contraction and expanſion of metals by cold and heat, to time-keepers, with a view to facilitate the diſcovery of the longitude, and the *ſmall* addition of a ſhirt to a ruffle. Now, as we have ſucceeded in theſe two inſtances, and in two thouſand others, I think we have a right to ſuppoſe that we ſhall be equally fortunate with reſpect to the balloon ſyſtem, which an eminent and ingenious Gallic philoſopher, of whom the pickpockets ſay that "he has deſerved well of *this* country," had the goodneſs laſt ſummer to revive, upon the ſame principle which had enabled many of his countrymen, in a former age, to ſee what was doing above; and although the Engliſh *ſon of Phœbus*, who attempted to rival him, failed; and his balloon, from being hawked about till it became *a drug*, was conſidered as a *large bolus*, which the public mouth would not open wide enough to ſwallow; as an immenſe glyſter, which would not produce *one motion*; as a vehicle which it was impoſſible to fill even *with puffing*; as a receptacle for *gaſconade* rather than *gas*; yet I do think it likely, that, in the courſe of this ſummer, we ſhall find among our own countrymen ſome capable of *rectifying* the errors that were too apparent in the former experiments, of volatilizing the etherial ſpirit, which, perhaps, the intereſted malice of foreign emiſſaries had condenſed, and, very poſſibly, by its powerful medium of elevating even a metallic or chryſtalline orb, enduing them, or either of them, with the ideal property of poetry, ſuch as has formerly exiſted in the arrow of Abaris, or the broomſticks of the Weird Siſters, and conveying us

"thro' the air
"To Thebes, to Athens, when they will, and where."

Now as this ingenious invention will probably be carried into effect, and the caſtles at which I have hinted, even if the rage for *improvement*, which, as has been obſerved, I think will ſoon aſcend to the ſky, ſuffers them to ſtand, would, unqueſtionably, only, like the caſtles of the feudal Baron or romantic Knight, let down their draw-bridges, when the bugle-horn from their ramparts had announced the arrival of ſome King, Hero, or Princeſs, in diſtreſs, and the dwarf had communicated theſe *glad* tidings to his Lord; while perſons in inferior ſtations, nay even *Squires* of low degree, like thoſe who dare viſit the manſions of opulence upon earth, in that vulgar vehicle a ſtage-coach, would be left to ſhift for themſelves.

As this is ſuppoſed to be the ſituation of things above, I would, for the encouragement of the middle and lower ranks of *aſcendants*, humbly propoſe, that there ſhould, as ſoon as the nature of the undertaking will admit, at every convenient ſtation in the clouds, be eſtabliſhed inns for their reception and accommodation. We know that there are already ſome *Houſes*; but I doubt whether, as dwellings, they are very comfortable, or *ſtrictly legal*, becauſe I have underſtood they are the freeholds of Artemidorus, Merlin, and all the learned Philomaths of old, though they have been leaſed to Albertus Magnus, Dr. Fauſtus, Friar Bacon, Kelly, Dr. Dee, Wing, Partridge*, Poor Robin, &c. who, while on earth, might, with propriety, be conſidered as their *under-tenants*. Now theſe ſages, to whom the little knowledge they had, when here, was a *dangerous thing*, may, if they are there, which for aught I know is the

* Perhaps the framers of the Vagrant Act would, by theſe philoſophers, have been deemed *no conjurors*, becauſe, though they ſeem to have conſidered theſe houſes as diſorderly, they have made it as difficult to ſuppreſs them as other *diſorderly* houſes: though others are of opinion, that this part of the ſalutary ſtatute alluded to was left open for the wiſeſt and beſt of reaſons; namely, that it was probable they would be one day more eaſily come at. Perhaps their ſagacity enabled them to foreſee the advantage to the nation that would be, at a future time, derived from the balloon ſyſtem; and therefore, although ſtolen goods, they knew, were as frequently taken to the planetary houſes as to the moon, they thought it would be better to *wink* when they looked up to theſe receptacles, till the ingenuity of our *Cloud Surveyors* had diſcovered an eaſier way to them than that which is *generally* ſuppoſed to elevate us to the ſkies.

eaſe, by their conferences with the ſtars, their new neighbours, by finding out and revealing ſecrets, by knowing every one's fortunes and misfortunes, become very troubleſome inmates. One does not think ſo much of their dealing in the *black art*, becauſe we have heard of ſome *individuals* of the ingenious fraternity of *coal-merchants* that are nearly as *ſkilful* as themſelves.

Having conſidered theſe premiſes, and, in my turn, ſurveyed this immenſe ſpace, and all its appurtenances, with that attention which its ſublimity demanded, I muſt certainly coincide in opinion with Swift, that it has not, at leaſt till ſome late attempts, been *made ſo much of* as, in this *ſpeculating* age, might have been expected. I alſo moſt perfectly agree with him, that let an aſſembly at a fair, a race, a boxing-match, *an execution*, or any other *amuſement*, be ever ſo numerous; let them ſqueeze till they, perhaps, blunt the aſperity of their bodies, and ſharpen the aſperity of their minds; let them puff and blow for reſpiration, and bawl and wrangle for elbow-room, there is always a conſiderable vacuum over their heads: to this vacuum many aſpiring geniuſes have, at different periods, aſcended, by the means of machines of different conſtructions, which have enabled them to riſe far above the common level of mankind; but although they have attained a ſurpriſing altitude, and have, indeed, ſometimes *been exalted* in a very *particular* manner, all theſe ſpecimens of ingenuity fall far ſhort of that uſeful invention air-balloons, upon which I ſcarcely know how ſufficiently to congratulate the land, which may *now*, as *Egypt* was of old, be termed the Cradle of Science; to which cradle I underſtand that ſome of our own countrymen have had the honour to be appointed *rockers:* I ſay, I ſcarcely know how ſufficiently to congratulate that happy land which is ſaid to flow with milk and honey, which ſeems an admirable diet for the infantile Arts and Muſes; upon this uſeful invention, or our own, upon the importation, *duty-free*, of an *inſtitute* and engine, which, though it is not meant to inſinuate that we were ever *ſhort-ſighted*, has certainly increaſed our optical powers, and enabled us to ſee further than *we* ever ſaw before; the latter of which, indeed, ſeems to bid fair to ſuperſede the neceſſity for horſes, carriages, veſſels, and all ſuch vulgar terreſtrial conveniences as have heretofore been uſed for the removal of goods and paſſengers, and to render even our aquatic *improvements* of comparatively little importance.

The only thing which, to my apprehenſion, ſeems to be wanting to complete this ſyſtem, and to make us as well acquainted with what paſſes in the Zodiac as at Court, Weſtminſter Hall, in Parliament, or the Stock Exchange, is, if it is not a ſoleciſm, *above all* to ſuffer a *free preſs* in the atmoſphere, to encourage an unlimited circulation of all ſuch *reports* as may be engendered by *vapours*, to have ſome nimble operators ready to take advantage of every appearance of *rupture* in *the clouds*, men of active minds and etherial bodies, who are ſo dauntleſs they fear not even the *rack* of elements, and ſo courageous that they can, without diſmay, behold, and, indeed, take advantage of, the operations of the fierce fiery warriors which are often ſeen upon their march, and ſometimes fighting till they

"Drizzle blood upon the Capitol;"

men that are withal ſo clear-ſighted, that they ſcorn to borrow any part of their perceptive faculties from *northern lights*, which they conſider only as *ſpectacles* for thoſe *beneath* them. I would alſo have coffee-houſes eſtabliſhed above, ſuch as they formerly were on earth, wherein theſe grave and important matters might be properly diſcuſſed. But, in preference to all the reſt, inns for the accommodation of a ſect which may with great propriety be deemed *Highflyers*, who, as ambition is ſaid to know no bounds, which muſt apply to *low ambition*, which, let its ſituation on earth be ever ſo commodious, is very apt to want elbow-room, and to endeavour, by every laudable means, to exalt itſelf, may take their flight into another ſphere, where at preſent, how long it will continue Heaven only knows, there ſeems to be an expanſe admirably adapted to their talents.

Hail to that original genius Shakeſpeare! who, unaided by the lanthorn of antiquity, was the firſt Engliſh author that turned his eyes toward the Zenith. From his Pharos he diſcovered a great cloud in the ſhape of a camel; he then ſaw this animal purſue his march croſs the Deſart, and his place occupied by an ouſel: a while then appeared to have taken the ſituation of this bird. Whether theſe were ideal forms, the mere

creatures of fancy, whether they really exiſt, or whether, like Butler's elephant in the moon, a deception was practiſed upon the eye of the poet, may be matter of future diſcuſſion among the learned, who have, indeed, in former ages, diſputed about *ſmaller matters* in the works of this author than a camel, a whale, or an elephant. I believe they are as ſurely there as the Twelve Signs, which, by-the-bye, I would have *taken down*, and placed againſt thoſe *houſes* that are, or, if this kind of ſpeculation goes on with the ſucceſs which is likely to attend ſome others of leſs importance, may be, erected.

In ſupport of this propoſition, Pope, who may be conſidered as our poetical Newton, does not diſcountenance the idea of dolphins ſporting in the ſkies; which, as I take it, was exhibited in the theatre in order to give to the minds of the audience an aſtronomical, and, conſequently, a ſenſible, turn; and whomſoever will take the pains to look upward, which every one that has got *a place* (than which, it is ſaid, nothing cauſes a man to carry his head more erect) generally does, will, eſpecially if his mind is turned toward ſuch diſcoveries, ſee ſtill more extraordinary objects. He will ſee what has been obſerved at the beginning of this ſpeculation, caſtles innumerable *in the air*, palaces, in the phraſe of a celebrated auctioneer, ſtanding *inſulæ*, ſurrounded by lawns, gardens, *offices*, pleaſure grounds: he will ſee ſtate and other carriages, ribbands of various colours, maces, wands, truncheons; robes, black, red, purple, blue, &c. powdered, with ermine; wigs of different bottoms, tyes, length, and deſcription, powdered with meal; all hanging upon pegs in the clouds: he will, perhaps, ſee ſome delightful vacancies in the moſt *eligible* ſituations, and only be puzzled how to arrive at them. Now if this ſhould be the caſe, he will agree with me that balloons will greatly aſſiſt him in the art of *ſoaring*. Inns will by that time be licenſed, where, after the fatigues of the purſuit, he may *repoſe* till he can find a *better place*.

In order to facilitate this uſeful undertaking, I ſhould, in purſuance of my ſcheme, propoſe, that, till a conveyance better adapted to the dignity of the objects can be procured, a number of *eminent ſurveyors* be appointed, and *ſent up* in the manner of Æſop's children, in whoſe time the ſame idea was afloat, that they ſhould form *plans* in which rocks ſhould be removed, tunnels conſtructed, the courſes of rivers turned, churches demoliſhed, public edifices be dilapidated, hoſpitals deſtroyed, and ſuch other *improvements* made as the ingenuity of the artiſts, and the neceſſity of the caſe, may ſuggeſt. Only I ſhould wiſh, in order to ſecure a *plentiful inundation*, which may ultimately be beneficial to *the earth*, that wherſoever the face of the country ſeems moſt *repugnant* to the operation, it ſhall be cut into *canals*, upon which, as a balloon is nothing without *a boat*, the paſſengers may ſecurely ſail. The *Milky Way* will ſerve admirably for this purpoſe; and if part of its contents were bottled, and ſent down to us as an article of commerce, like Seltzer and Spa waters, they might probably have the effect of lowering the prices of butter and cheeſe; which, ſuch is the operation of ſublunary ingenuity, nothing upon earth will be able to effect. I do not know whether it would be amiſs to ſend down ſome of the *celeſtial* horned cattle for the ſame laudable purpoſe.

It may here, perhaps, be ſaid, that if we credit Homer, Virgil, and a thouſand other poets, ancient and modern, ſufficient accommodations, not only for paſſengers, but horſes and carriages, are already to be found above. The ſteeds of Apollo, it is well known, beſides their ſhort ſtages, annually travel through the Zodiac, like a London rider through the country. Whether, like theſe, they ſtop at every *proper* ſign, it is impoſſible to conjecture; but it is certain, with reſpect to the diurnal rotation of the chariot of the god, when it arrives at its laſt ſtage, the feet of the horſes are, by the care of the celeſtial oſtler, as is the practice with oſtlers on terra firma, waſhed in the Atlantic, which ſeems to be *a pond* ſufficiently capacious, and, therefore, properly adapted to the ſublimity of the objects.

The chariot of Juno, which may be compared to the carriage of a modern matron of faſhion, many of whom have been complimented for their ſimilarity to that goddeſs, in *more reſpects* than that of equipage; the car of Mars, who ſeems to have travelled like one of our artillery-men, loaded with combuſtibles; the ſhell of Venus, drawn by doves, by which

which our citizens may obſerve that theſe birds are fit for other purpoſes than encloſing in *a pie*; and that, if properly trained, they might, as well as peacocks, be uſed as *cattle*. Theſe inſtances, with many other of curious beaſts, birds, fiſhes, &c. from the dragons of Medea to the butterflies of Pſyche, ſhew us, that travelling in the air is not a new invention; and, indeed, from the amazing traffic that was formerly carried on *over* ſea and land, we might ſuppoſe that the roads were as thoroughly beaten as the highways to Brentford, Uxbridge, Barnet, or Romford: but as thoſe kind of machines have long ſince ceaſed to run aloft, though they ſometimes creep in *verſe below*, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that the places where they uſed to put up are gone to decay: I ſhould, therefore, propoſe, while the ſurveyors are ſo much *above the world*, that they ſhould conſider whether chains of inns, magnificent and *reaſonable* as thoſe from London to Holyhead, for inſtance, ſhould not be eſtabliſhed in different directions, ſo that our aërial travellers, who will unqueſtionably aſcend to behold a country, the *forms* of which are *continually changing*, with the ſame avidity as numbers have lately, as the flying is, flown acroſs the channel, may be ſure to be *properly treated*, upon their arrival; which, however, it is to be lamented, has not always been the caſe in Pariſian tours.

To prevent theſe, and other terreſtrial emigrations, which experience tells us, like all ſublunary things, end in diſappointment, I muſt, in concluſion, repeat my advice, that the balloon ſyſtem be immediately carried into effect; that inns be erected in the clouds as ſoon as poſſible, as there is no queſtion but thoſe who, from a laudable deſire to *improve* their *conſtitutions*, and ſee the world at the ſame time, go to Paris; or thoſe who, tired of the confinement of this, wiſh to range *at liberty* in a new hemiſphere on the other ſide the Atlantic, will, inſtead of theſe excurſions, take their ſeats in the firſt of thoſe machines that are regularly eſtabliſhed, as they will ſoon perceive, provided they can meet with proper *places* for their reception, that all theſe deſirable objects may be attained with very little trouble or expence; and while, as Shakſpeare ſays, they "fail through the air," they may have a bird's-eye view of our foreſts dwindled to gooſeberry-buſhes, rivers appearing like ſkeins of red ſilk, and a hundred other wonders, ſuch as would tax the credulity of the believers in Mandeville or Munchauſen; and if ever the time ſhould arrive that they alſo become tired of their elevated proſpects, and wiſhed to return to their mother earth, ſhould they then happen to be unprovided with that ingenious invention a parachute, they have only to take a bold leap, and they will be ſure to come down much faſter than they aſcended; which may not always be the caſe with thoſe that either croſs the Channel, or the Weſtern Ocean, if they ſhould ever be troubled with that patriotic diſorder which the Swiſs emphatically term the *home ſickneſs*.

CANALS.

A Fragment.

Travelling along the bank of the Elleſmere Canals towards Cheſter, in the year 1796, I was a good deal ſurpriſed to obſerve its neglected ſtate; and could not, to myſelf, aſſign any reaſon why, in a county where aquatic ſpeculations have literally *branched* into as many ſtreams as in any other in the kingdom, a work which ſeemed to have been as well planned as the nature of it would admit, and which, in its original ſhape, had exhibited as fair a proſpect of ſucceſs as any other in the vicinity, ſhould have been ſuffered to have fallen into a ſtate of decay before it was more than half completed; I enquired the cauſe of a labourer, who happened to be a wit, and he told me, "they had not *ſtrength to go on with the work*."

Reflecting upon this ſubject, and calculating the money that had been ſunk, the land that had been rendered uſeleſs, and the labour that had been waſted, to form immenſe beds of ouſe, and convenient receptacles for frogs; to build bridges which only ſeemed calculated to adorn the foreground of a landſcape, with ſome tolerably pictureſque ruins; to caſe, mound, and embank, ſluices, water-courſes, and moles, which were, by their own aridity, verging towards deſtruction; I could not reſiſt the opportunity of making thoſe further enquiries at Cheſter, which the variety of company frequenting a large inn afforded; and from the reſult of theſe, the hints upon which the ſubſequent dialogue was founded were collected. They are thrown into the preſent form, as being

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the moſt familiar to the reader, or, if the truth muſt be told, the moſt convenient to the writer.

"I, for my part, cannot ſee the great advantage of Canals in general, except it be to promote the growth of water-creſſes; and, uſeful as that excellent antiſcorbutic vegetable is, in theſe northern latitudes, I wiſh large crops of it could be raiſed at leſs riſk and expence."

This was the expreſſion of a ſubſtantial Farmer-looking Man, with whom a Gentleman had been ſome time in converſation in the hall, and then walked with him into the parlour.

"What the plague (he continued) ſignifies cutting the Iſland into all manner of forms; damming our ſprings in one place, and blaſting our rocks in another? What ſignifies their aqueducts, or, as we call them, duck ponds, their tunnels, and water-roads, *under* hills and *over* bridges, when not one in ten ſucceeds, and thoſe that do, like trout floating upon the ſurface, ſeem only to be *played with* by thoſe that have more ſkill and confidence than diſcretion, though they ſometimes find the *banks* they have raiſed *very ſlippery*, and frequently plump, with their property, into the pool? Ha!"

Gent. "Though this, Farmer Clover, is a matter which you underſtand far better than myſelf, I cannot join with you in cenſuring Canals in general, nor will you, upon reflection, inſiſt even upon your qualified eſtimation of one in ten. Many of them are, unqueſtionably, of great national benefit."

Farmer. "Who denies this? A ſhower refreſhes the earth; a torrent tears up the ground, and bears every thing before it! The heat of the ſun cheers the face of nature; the operation of lightning deſtroys vegetation! So may inland navigation be, in a certain degree, advantageous to commerce. But could we float our navy to Warwick, or had we more Canals than turnpike-roads, which I foreſee will ſoon be the caſe, will any one endeavour to perſuade me that we ſhould gain any thing by the change of *land* for *water*, except *dear* bought experience. It is pleaſant to obſerve, in ſome places, the little moiſture that uſed to exiſt drained from the earth; in others, corn fields turned into moraſſes to ſay nothing of the putrid exhalations from ſtagnate ditches. For my part, I hate to ſee a Surveyor peering over the meadows, becauſe I am always fearful it is with a deſign to ſet them *afloat*, nay, to turn one's ſtacks and houſes adrift on ſome new-formed *Mediterranean*."

Gent. "Yet you ſee the encouragement that Canals meet with, and the eagerneſs with which the people crowd to ſubſcribe."

Farmer. "So they did to the South Sea ſcheme in the year twenty, and to the innumerable *bubbles* that aquatic experiment produced: ſo would avarice prompt them to do to any other equally wild and impracticable. Our countrymen ſeem, at times, to be poſſeſſed with a pecuniary plethora; and, let but a *faſtful artiſt* touch the right vein, they will *bleed* enough to fill the largeſt baſon, or *water ſtock*, that ever was conceived."

Gent. "The ſucceſs of the Lancaſhire navigations, and the Birmingham cut, through all its different branches, has been amazing."

Farmer. "So it has; and it has led to ſuch a number of nautical plans, that I ſhould not wonder to hear that a new *north-weſt* paſſage was diſcovered through the country from Dungſby-head to the Lizard. The idea of joining the oppoſite ſeas by the means of the confluence of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, was a noble and magnificent one, and will, if it ſucceeds, eſpecially in time of war, be an eminent national benefit: but this does not render leſs ridiculous the junction of two trout ſtreams, or the opening aquatic communications betwixt inland villages, which, if ſucceſsful, is of little advantage, and, if unfortunate, as many ſuch undertakings are, only ſerves to deluge the country, deſtroy the land, and involve the undertakers in difficulties, if not in total ruin."

[*Here the Gentleman ſighed deeply.*

Farmer. "Heyday, Squire! I hope I have not broke the ice; I have heard it *crack* for ſome time. We ſay, a man burns his fingers; perhaps you have *wetted* your feet. Sure you have not been dabbling in mud and water?"

Gent. "Indeed I have; and to that propenſity I owe great part of the anxiety I now feel: Yet the Fenny-bog Canal (*looking at the Plan*) had certainly a promiſing appearance. I wiſhed to increaſe my income; and the thing ſeemed ſo advantageous indeed, as Brooklime, the Surveyor, demonſtrated,

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ſo ſure, I thought I run no riſk in taking many ſhares; in fact, becoming one of the largeſt ſubſcribers. You know the ſucceſs, or rather the fate, of that navigation; how the works are ſuſpended, the banks and bridges deſtroyed, and the caſh of the ſpeculators ſunk, as you obſerved, in mud and ſtagnate water. Now the * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *. Obliged to pay the remainder of * * * *. What is now to be done?"

Farmer. and waſh your hand * * * * * * * * * *. Firſt loſs is * * * * * * *.

De ſunt cætera.

N. B. The hint of Mr. Mole, "Surveyor to the Tunnel Company," ſhall be attended to.

ON TRUE BEAUTY.

INQUIRING with myſelf wherein true beauty conſiſts, and how it may be attained, the beſt account I could find for it was true virtue. I know this will appear ſtrange to ſome, but I am not here to enter into metaphyſical diſputes or criticiſms on other people; I appeal to nature, and ſhall proceed to deliver my opinion.

When all the faculties of the ſoul harmoniouſly conſpire in their ſeveral operations in due proportion to their nature, without jarring and interrupting one another; then the mind is ſerene, and the perſon is virtuous and happy. The outward form, like an inſtrument tuned in concord, preſents to the eye an image of this internal harmony. The face never is a falſe glaſs, but through artifice and bad habits.

What is it in external forms that excites in us the idea of beauty, but the harmony and delicate proportions obſerved in the arrangement of certain particles of matter? But as the ſoul arranges and moves all matter, thoſe harmonies and delicacies of proportion never could take place under the influence of an unharmonious mind.

How amiable are the characters of children! and there are few of them come ſo far of age as to have their features diſtinctly marked, but who appear pretty; and yet gradually as they grow up, we often ſee their muſcles convulſed by paſſions; their features turn coarſer and ſtronger; and then their beauty flies.

There is a great deal of beauty owing to the happineſs of birth: as, for example, where the father and mother have been well aſſorted and lived a temperate life, in peace and mutual love; in ſuch a caſe, the children are freſh and vigorous, yet the flow of their blood and animal ſpirits is not irregular; they naturally are more diſpoſed to a life of tranquillity and virtue, which, as it does not ruffle the mind, the face, its image, is more ſerene.

I would make allowances for the ſmall-pox and other accidents of ſickneſs, or the cares and diſtreſſes of life, that imprint themſelves upon the face. Some of theſe rather confirm than contradict our theory; and at any rate they are like whirlwinds, inundations, earthquakes, and other extraordinary calamities, againſt which no proviſion can be made in the ordinary courſe of human affairs. There are, however, many diſtreſſes which impair beauty, for which people have themſelves to blame; ſuch as the hyſteric diſeaſe. This, indeed, chiefly ariſes from ſome unfortunate accident or ſhock to the tender female conſtitution; but frequently alſo from ſloth and idleneſs, and a romantic imagination, where there has been no uſeful buſineſs to keep the mind employed, and proper exerciſe for the health of the body. The laws of nature are inflexible; the tranſgreſſion of them always proves its own puniſhment.

Reading books of extravagant poetry raiſes correſponding tumults in the mind, as they paint all the paſſions immoderate. Tragedies, ſuch as they frequently are; books of romantic love; and, which is fifty times worſe, books of romantic intrigues; all tend to diſturb the breaſt of the tender fair-one. As their imaginations are more lively than ours, they are more apt to receive wrong impreſſions, and have their taſte corrupted. Thus the unfortunate maid pines inwardly from a wounded imagination, and her corroded beauty falls a victim to her folly.

It is the hardeſt taſk in the world to form the heart to goodneſs: an early

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and prudent application to the tender minds bids faireſt for ſucceſs; but that care muſt be perpetual, and you muſt keep from them every thing that would counteract your good deſigns. Your own example ſhould be extremely exact and regular. Nothing more becomes the human kind than piety; and nothing is a better aſſiſtant and a guardian to virtue. Your ſervants ſhould be choſen with the greateſt care: you would ſcruple to truſt them with your purſe, and you daily truſt them with a treaſure infinitely more valuable, the forming of the characters and inclinations of your children. Join to theſe a conſtant employment in ſome uſeful buſineſs, and moderation in diet and in ſleep.

I may obſerve here, that ſome parents hurt their children by unreaſonable and unbounded indulgence; others by too much harſhneſs and ſeverity. Whatever wrong caſt is given to the mind by erroneous education, or other accidents, the face receives the impreſſion of it, as wax does from the ſeal.

According to the different characters and complexions of people, the wiſe and good Author of Nature has conſtituted various kinds of beauty, which ſtrike various correſponding taſtes. As there is ſcarce a complexion of mind, but what, under proper reſtrictions and correctives, you will find agreeable; there ſeems, in like manner, ſcarcely a complexion of face which will not ſtrike and pleaſe ſome particular taſte. If the inward form of mind is ſound and good, and where thoſe features were preſerved freſh in that economy and arrangement in which they are originally placed, Beauty is diffuſed over all the univerſe with unbounded munificence, and diverſified innumerable ways; and you will rarely obſerve any great defect of beauty, which is not owing to perverſion of the economy of nature, through the pride, affectation, and other follies, of mankind.

How pleaſing does the countenance appear when the mind is chearful and ſerene; and how frightful when ruffled by the ſtorms of paſſion? A learned anatomiſt has deſcribed what muſcles of the face are convulſed by different paſſions, to which we refer. But there would be no end to the arguments and examples that might be given to prove that beauty is inſeparable from virtue. I dare ſay there are few who cannot recall to their memory ſeveral living inſtances of this. I ſhall only mention the amiable Lucinda; every one who ſaw her loved her; prudence, ſweetneſs, modeſty, ſhone forth in her behaviour: in private life, ſhe was always buſy in ſome uſeful or elegant employment, and left no idle time for tumultuous paſſions to prey upon her virgin beauty. Happy was the man who made her his wife! happy the children who call her mother!

Even old people of worthy characters have in their appearance ſomething that ſtrikes and pleaſes you, though you are unacquainted with them, on account of that decency and dignity of manners which virtue and goodneſs inſpire. It may be objected, that we often ſee very beautiful perſons extremely wicked: but I aſk, Whether or not thoſe very features would appear incomparably more beautiful, if the perſon had been good? I aſk, Whether or not we feel more than ordinary pain in ſeeing ſuch forms? This pain ariſes from obſerving an aſſociation of contrarieties. We imagine that here nature intended a beautiful mind and elegant form, but they are both perverted.

We have ſaid it is the hardeſt taſk in the world to form the heart to goodneſs; and perhaps it is ſtill harder to perſevere in thoſe paths, on account of the temptations of life, and the frailty of human nature. Hence ariſe many exceptions to the general theory, though they can never contradict the manifeſt indications of the original good intentions of nature in thoſe apparently beauteous forms, where vice and wickedneſs, like robbers or wild beaſts, have deſtroyed the original inhabitants, and taken poſſeſſion of the dwelling by violence.

But theſe falſe appearances of beauty do not impoſe on every one. Ulyſſes found out Creſidia's character at the firſt ſight. Fie, fie upon her; there's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip; nay, her foot ſpeaks, her wanton ſpirits look out at every joint and motion of her body, &c. Such alſo are the unfortunate wretches of common fame, loſt to the ſenſe of modeſty and virtue; like the Meduſa fabled by the poets of old, who had been once extremely beautiful; but after

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ſhe was debauched, there grew ſnakes in her hair, and ſhe turned every one who looked upon her into ſtone.

From ſuch examples we may ſee the divine beauty and force of virtue; and how much the young and innocent fair-one ſhould be on her guard againſt the ſnares of life, for the ſake of her honour, and for the ſake of her beauty. There is a certain degree of reſerve and ſeverity of manners neceſſary to repel the rude and impertinent, leſt the incautious innocent ſhould flutter round the dangerous flame, and burn her wings, and periſh. Hence the goddeſs of wiſdom is fabled to have worn the Meduſa's head upon her ſhield, and, by the aſpect of it, confounded every one who dared to aſſault her virtue; and even though young people ſhould happily eſcape the greateſt calamity, yet a taſte for gallantry, coquetry, and intrigue, ſpoils the genuine charms of beauty, and wither it before its time; beſides, that it diminiſhes the happy joys and confidence of mutual love, the greateſt joy of life.

On the other hand, let theſe things teach the men to beware of counterfeits, becauſe the mind is often painted. Let them alſo take care that they themſelves are not under the power of irregular paſſions, which may render them blind to the moſt engaging beauty; and having made a wrong choice, unjuſtly blame the whole ſex, or foolithly ſay, that beauty ſoon turns familiar to the lover. If our eyes are jaundiced, how can we judge of colours?

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

BATAVIA;

OR,

A PICTURE OF THE UNITED PROVINCES:

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, WRITTEN DURING A TOUR THROUGH THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC IN THE YEAR 1802.

(Concluded from Page 260.)

LETTER III. AMSTERDAM.

I HAVE now the pleaſure of dating from the firſt commercial city of, perhaps, the firſt commercial country in the world. A fair wind and a drawboat aſſiſted us over the Pampus's, and brought us ſafe to our moorings.

Having conducted you ſo far, and ſpent ſo much time in deſcriptions of our own coaſt, it will reaſonably be expected that I ſhall not be leſs particular in my reſearches, where every object that meets the eye is replete with novelty.

Amſterdam is ſituated in the province of Holland, on the banks of the rivers Amſtel and Y; from the former of which it has derived its name. This is the more obvious, when it is obſerved, that it is frequently, in old books, called *Amſteldam* (the Dam of the Amſtel): the river Y affords a baſon for the ſhips of burthen, and is the port of this city.

On entering Amſterdam, the firſt novelty which attracts the ſtranger's attention is the mode of building: the houſes are, in general, from four to ſix ſtories high; the upper part of which ſets every law and maxim of modern architecture at defiance.

Notwithſtanding the apparently obvious inelegance and inconvenience of placing the gable to the ſtreet, yet nearly the whole of Amſterdam is built in this manner. Whether it is that the Hollander imagines houſes of this conſtruction better adapted to the purpoſes of commerce, or that they evidence a ſuperiority of taſte, it is not eaſy to determine: however, that which at firſt ſight appears ridiculous and ſingular ſoon ceaſes to be ſo; the ornaments which decorate the attic ſtory, though incompatible with our ſyſtems of architecture, conceal the naked roof, and produce a rather pretty effect.

Some, who are fonder of novelty than truth, aſcribe this plan of erect-

ing edifices to the contempt which the Dutch are ſaid to poſſeſs for imitation; and not having been fortunate enough to make the *firſt* innovation, they rather prefer treading in that path which their anceſtors had chalked out for themſelves.

This I underſtand, with a proper limitation, will very aptly expreſs the ſtate of ſociety in the Provinces. Faſhion has very little influence here; the tide once ſet flows for centuries, always preſerving its original channel; yet it muſt be allowed, that they have ſometimes deigned to receive improvements from a ſiſter nation, they have ſometimes followed the innovations of genius, both in letters and arms.

If we object to their ſkill in architecture, they can offer the Stadthouſe in evidence againſt the charge; and if we would deny them merit in the latter, they can refer us to the events of the ſeventeenth century. Their naval hiſtory makes a very conſiderable figure in the portrait which time has preſented to poſterity.

The ſtreets of Amſterdam are generally narrow; and indeed, if we do not conſider the canals which flow through many of them to form a part of the ſtreet, they are univerſally ſo; if we include the canal, the ſpaces between the rows of houſes is very extenſive.

The Amſtel, Keyſer's Graght, Prince's Graght, Hecren Graght, and Cingel, are the principal ſtreets, all which have large canals running through them.

The ground plot of Amſterdam is a creſcent; it is bounded on the curve by a broad and deep foſſe, a wall, and twenty-ſix baſtions, in each of which is erected a windmill. On the other ſide, the waters of the Y waſh its walls, and ſupply ſeveral of the canals with water.

The Dutch have obſerved a laudable regularity in extending the boundaries of the city—The *Cingel* is now almoſt in the centre of Amſterdam, and formerly it was "a Walk round the Walls of the town*." The other ſtreets which have been formed are all in a line with it, and exhibit a regularity that few towns of magnitude can boaſt of. The Cingel forms the boundary of the faſhionable part of Amſterdam; all the ſtreets mentioned above are ſpacious, having magnificent canals running through them, and lay to the Weſt of the Cingel; the houſes are in general new and well-built, being the reſidence of the more opulent merchants.

Amſterdam is not in the leaſt adapted for faſhionable life; the eternal routine of carriages paſſing and repaſſing, which ſo frequently break the ſlumbers of an inhabitant of London, are not at all heard here; and if the Pall mall and Bond-ſtreet loungers could find any amuſement, probably it would be in ſeeing the motley myriads bowing and ſcraping as they paſs each other, ſaluting with uncovered heads.

The immenſe fleet of barges which fill the canals, and float to and from the warehouſes of the merchants, will be deemed a poor exchange for the rattling of coaches and the parade of faſhionables. But to a man of buſineſs no ſight can be more intereſting; it is infinitely more gratifying than the parade of indolent opulence, as it forms a ſure index of extenſive commerce, and its attendant—wealth.

It has frequently been ſaid, that there are no paths for foot-paſſengers in Amſterdam. This is an egregious miſtake: a ſpace proportioned to the breadth of the ſtreet is paved with brick next the houſes and canals on each ſide; the centre is a ſpecies of clinkers for carriages, ſledges, &c.; ſometimes, indeed, from the circumſtance of the brick and ſtone being of an equal height, carriages are driven on the foot-path; but it is merely for the convenience of paſſing each other that this mode is recurred to: hence thoſe paths are as excluſively appropriated to the pedeſtrian as any cauſeways in London.

I had often heard of the cleanlineſs of the Dutch and find that I have not been deceived. The ſtreets are all ſwept clean, and the houſes diſplay a beautiful exterior, having the windows, &c. regularly waſhed once a week. This care preſerves the colour of the paint, and gives them the appearance of being newly painted. They have arrived at a perfection in this branch of domeſtic economy which is but little known in England: The ſervant takes a pail of water into the ſtreet, in which ſhe places a pump acted upon by a piſton; with this aſſiſtance ſhe can throw a ſtream of water to any height ſhe pleaſes; little care is taken of paſ-

* The word *Cingel*, in the Dutch language, conveys this ſignification.

ſengers;

ſengers; ſhe proceeds in her employment, and leaves every one to take care of their clothes themſelves. The quietneſs of Amſterdam renders this practice eaſily accompliſhed In London it would be abſurd to make the experiment; the crowds which are conſtantly parading the ſtreets would not ſuffer a diſcharge of water rebounding from the wall, and falling upon them; but in Amſterdam the office is performed unmoleſted.

In a city ſuch as Amſterdam elegant and ſpacious ſhops might be expected; but we * looked for them in vain. "*Tabac te koop*" (Tobacco to ſell) was perpetually meeting the eye of the ſtranger: the tobacconiſts are by far the greateſt body of merchants; the others exhibit very little for ſhew; and many of the ſhops rather have the appearance of private houſes than warehouſes and ſhops of merchandize. When any articles are expoſed at the window, they are generally ſome trifling ones, which neither ſun nor duſt can injure. Here are no magnificent windows, which extend the breadth of the building; theirs are preciſely the ſame as thoſe on the higher ſtories; but if they have a projecting window, there is generally a ſhed under it, like the coblers' ſtalls under the windows in London. Mr. —— and I went into two or three ſhops to purchaſe a few articles; but, unfortunately for all parties, we poſſeſſed no language in common. This will induce me to acquire the rudiments of the Dutch language, and a few expreſſions which moſt frequently occur in converſation. By this means I ſhall be able to mix in ſociety, to travel comfortably, and gain a fund of intelligence which could not be otherwiſe acquired.

Of manners, cuſtoms, the ſtate of ſociety, &c. I ſhall not attempt to write, until the firſt prejudices have had a ſufficient period for confirmation or revocation: whatever opinions I may now form in thoſe reſpects will probably ſoon be rejected for others. Of the curioſities, works of art, &c. I can only have one opinion, which will, of courſe, remain the ſame. My next will therefore, of courſe, contain ſome account of the *chef d'œuvre* of the Province!! J. B.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MY-ATTIC, OR MOUNTAIN-RAM.

[*From the* NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.]

IN the fall of 1800, I was on an excurſion on horſeback through the plains that are ſituated between the Saſcatchevan and Miſſouri rivers, along the rocky mountains accompanied by Mr. Thompſon, a Gentleman in the North Weſt Company's employ, five Canadians, and an Indian guide. Returning back to the North, we followed the courſe of the Bow River, into the heart of the mountains, with a view of examining them, and on the 30th of November, at noon, we halted at the foot of the firſt ridge to graze our horſes, and aſcertain our latitude. At a little diſtance a-head appeared a herd of ſmall animals, which we took to be a ſpecies of the Deer, in that country very numerous. While Mr. Thompſon was taking his meridian altitude, I went forward with the Indian to have a ſhot, and, on a nearer approach, was very much ſurprized to find, inſtead of Deer, a herd of about twenty animals that were utterly unknown to me. Pleaſed with this diſcovery, I advanced very cautiouſly, keeping myſelf concealed from their view, to the diſtance of about ſixty yards. Here I halted, and was examining them with all the curioſity natural for a man to feel on ſeeing any unuſual appearance; when the Indian, impatient at my delay, and fearful of diſcovery, fired his gun, and killed a female on the ſpot. The herd, alarmed by the report of the gun, took to flight, and made for the rocks. Angry at the Indian's impatience, I purſued them with eagerneſs - he followed, and in the courſe of the afternoon we killed four more two of which were young ones. I had the ſatiſ-

* In the courſe of theſe Letters, the pronouns *We* and *I* will appear perhaps inconſiſtently blended. In order to obviate this objection, it is neceſſary to be known, that the tour of Holland was made in company with a Gentleman whoſe obſervations are frequently adopted.

faction to ſhoot a large male, whoſe motions appeared to guide the flight of the reſt; his ſuperior ſize and enormous horns made him the particular object of my purſuit, and I have preſerved his ſkin, with a view of preſenting it to the Royal Society of London. During the winter, I had frequent opportunities of hunting this tribe, which has enabled me to make a few obſervations on it, that may be of advantage to Naturaliſts, in aſcertaining the genus or ſpecies of the animal. The dimenſions of the above male, taken on the ſpot where he was killed, namely, longitude 115. 30. Weſt, and latitude 50. North, are as follows; viz. length from the noſe to the root of the tail, 5 feet; length of the tail, 4 inches; circumference round the body, 4½ feet; he ſtands 3½ feet high; length of the horn, 3½ feet; and girth at the head, 1¼ feet. The horn is of the circular kind, proceeding in a triangle from the head like that of the ram; in ſhort, this animal appears to be a compound of the deer and the ſheep, having the body and hair of the former, with the head and horns of the latter. The Crees, or Kniſtianeaux, diſtinguiſh this animal by the name of *My-Attic*, or the *Ugly Rein Deer*. The Slave Nations, comprehending Blood Indians, Piecans, and Black Feet Indians, call it *Emo ki ca-now*, which alſo means a ſpecies of the deer; but the Canadians who accompanied me, at firſt ſight, named it *le Belier des Montagnes* (the Mountain Ram). It is only to be met with in the rocky mountains, and it generally frequents the higheſt regions which produce any vegetation, though ſometimes it deſcends to feed to the bottom of the vallies, from whence, on the leaſt alarm, it returns to the moſt inacceſſible precipices, where the hunter can ſeldom follow it. His appearance, though rather clumſey, is expreſſive of active ſtrength; and the nimbleneſs of his motion is ſurpriſing: he bounds from one rock to another with as much facility as the goat, and makes his way through places quite impracticable to any other animals, in that country, without wings. I know no animal which encourages purſuit ſo much as this: in his flight he frequently turns back and ſtares at the hunter with a kind of ſtupid curioſity, which is often fatal to him. This ought, perhaps, to be aſcribed to his ignorance of man, the mountains being ſo horribly deſolate, that they are but little frequented except it be by ſome ſtraggling war parties of the natives. The Mountain Ram, or Sheep though not numerous, are to be met with in conſiderable numbers in ſome parts of the mountains, from latitude 54 ſouthward. I have, on ſeveral occaſions, ſeen herds of twenty or thirty, but generally not more than two or three of them together. Frequently I have been entertained with a view of one of them looking over the brink of a precipice, ſeveral hundred yards above my head, ſcarcely appearing bigger than a crow, and bidding defiance to all approach. Theſe frightful ſituations are quite natural to them; they run up declivities of hard ſnow, or rough ice, with facility. Purſuing them in theſe ſituations, I have been obliged to cut ſteps with my knife, where they paſſed without difficulty. Sometimes you think their progreſs is ſtopped by a chaſm, or projecting rock; but if you attempt too near an approach, at one bound they are out of your reach. The female does not differ materially from the male, except that her ſize is much leſs, and ſhe has only a ſmall black ſtraight horn, like that of the goat; the colour and texture of the hair are the ſame in both, and they are all diſtinguiſhed by the white rump and dark tail. In other reſpects, the female greatly reſembles the ſheep, in her general figure, and particularly in the timid, good-natured caſt of the countenance. In winter they frequent the ſouthern declivities of the mountains, to enjoy the ſun ſhine, the lower regions and the vallies, at that ſeaſon, being covered with a great depth of ſnow. The fleſh of the female, and of the young male, is a great delicacy; for my own part, I think much more delicate than any other kind of veniſon; and the Indians, who live entirely on animal food, and muſt be epicures in the choice of fleſh, agree, that the fleſh of the *My-Attic* is the ſweeteſt in the foreſt.

LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

NUMBER III.

ON AFFECTATION.

"*QUÆ contemplantes expendere oportebet, quid quisque habeat sui idque moderari, nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant. Id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque suum maxime.*"—CIC. DE OFF. lib. i.

These observations should induce us to examine ourselves, and discover what qualities we possess, which we should employ in the most advantageous manner, without attempting to assume those of another. That quality always becomes us most which is most peculiar to ourselves.

Of all the vices and follies that tend to degrade the human character, I think none is quite so universal as Affectation. An attentive observer will be able to discover it in every situation of life. The old, the young, the learned, and the ignorant, are all equally its subjects. Its dominion extends from the kitchen to the drawing-room, from the cottage to the palace.

One would imagine, there could be little difficulty in describing the effects of a folly, which, from its being so general, must so often be the object of our notice; but, on the contrary, we find, to give a description of *all* its effects would be nearly impossible. This is occasioned by the endless variety of its appearances, from which it may not improperly be denominated, the Proteus of Morals. Every different person is affected with it in a different manner; for, like a stream, it varies its appearance according to the soil through which it flows. It not only assumes the character of every commendable quality of the human mind, but sometimes, through mistake, will be found taking the disguise of the vices and defects. This variety and frequency may both be attributed to one cause, the universal love of praise.

The distinction between Hypocrisy and Affectation is so minute, that it requires close attention to discriminate the difference. Hypocrisy is the practice of counterfeiting those essential qualities of the heart, without which a man is not respected in society: Affectation the art of counterfeiting those more trivial qualities of the mind, which, though not essential, are considered ornamental. The aim of Hypocrisy is to procure confidence; the aim of Affectation to procure applause. Hypocrisy is founded wholly on deceit; Affectation on a little deceit and a large portion of vanity. If there is truth in these definitions, and if vanity in the concomitant of folly, then it is evident, those who are guilty of Affectation can have no very just pretensions to wisdom.

It is a fortunate circumstance, that to maintain successfully, for any long period, the semblance of a quality we do not possess, is not within the powers of human nature. Our faculties are not framed for such continued exertions of dissimulation as it would require. Garrick, who possessed the most perfect imitative genius ever bestowed by nature, could not accomplish this. His friends discovered, notwithstanding his innumerable excellencies, he was sometimes guilty of Affectation; and Lord Chesterfield very elegantly said of him, "that he acted everywhere but on the stage."

When the impossibility of practising Affectation with success is so evident, is it not surprising so many should attempt it? Every failure does but display the defects of the person; for Affectation is often the attempt of art to supply the deficiencies of nature. A defect, with prudence, might be concealed, and, if discovered, does not render the person such a just object of ridicule and contempt as the appearance of this folly. The attempts to supply natural defects by Affectation, like the attempts of a modern statuary to repair the mutilations of admired antique statues, generally end in a needless display of bungling and vanity. But this is not the only injury those who practise it are doomed to suffer; for it diminishes the lustre of those commendable qualities they *really* possess; and, by its power, we often see beauty deprived of its charms, and sense rendered ridiculous.

As no vice is so difficult to practice with

with ſucceſs, there is none more certain of meeting its puniſhment. The words of the poet are in general, with reſpect to it, verified:

" Rarò antecedentem ſceteſtum
" Deſeruit pede pœna claudo."

Where guilt precedes, we ſeldom find
That limping vengeance lags behind.

It is, perhaps, preſumption in me to attempt to ſay any thing new on a ſubject which has employed the pens of ſo many able writers, but I think I have noticed ſome ſpecies of this folly which have not been ſufficiently expoſed to the ſhafts of ridicule; and theſe I ſhall briefly mention.

As for you, Miſs, I ſhall not take your caſe under my conſideration, former authors having treated of it with ſuch ability: I ſhall, therefore, refer you to the XXXVIIIth Number of the Spectator, where you will find it very minutely deſcribed. A-propos, I would adviſe you to peruſe with attention the whole eight volumes of that work; I can aſſure you it will do you no *ſerious* injury, and be *almoſt* as inſtructive as a cut-and paſte novel from the manufactory in Leadenhall-ſtreet. I may extend this recommendation to the fair inhabitants of moſt of the boarding-ſchools near the metropolis, which may be called, without much injuſtice, ſchools for teaching Affectation.

The firſt ſpecies I ſhall mention is, Affectation of Philoſophy. This, although not very common, is the moſt ſucceſsful; for on ſome it has beſtowed immortality. I cannot boaſt, that, among my acquaintances, there is any affected in this manner, as the title of a philoſopher is not a very general object of ambition; but allow me the ſcope of ancient and modern times, and I can produce innumerable inſtances. A few ſhall ſuffice. I think it was this made Diogenes live in a tub, and Empedocles on the top of Mount Etna. To this cauſe, alſo, I aſſign the tears of Heraclitus, and the laughter of Democritus. I am tempted to add to theſe ancient examples the modern Polytheiſm of ———. Thus we ſee, particularly in the laſt inſtance, that great talents, great virtue, and great learning, may be depreciated in value by a ſmall alloy of vanity. It is ſurpriſing ſuch evident marks of Affectation as I have produced ſhould ever have been conſidered as the effects of philoſophy.

Affectation of Singularity has likewiſe been too ſucceſsful; for, if it has not gained applauſe, it has often eſcaped without merited cenſure. Thoſe who are affected in this manner do not pretend, like the former, to act through the convictions of reaſon; but they pretend to deſpiſe public opinion and are determined to act contrary to it, whatever be the conſequences. Conformity to the manners of our native country, in matters of ſmall importance, is certainly the duty of every one; and thoſe who deviate far from them, without aſſigning good reaſons, may very juſtly be conſidered as offering a public inſult, and as ſlaves to Affectation. This ſpecies diſplays itſelf in a variety of ways. Some are ſingular in dreſs: thus Clitus is not yet thirty years of age, and yet, by his appearance, one would ſuppoſe him at leaſt fifty. He is commonly dreſſed in a ſky-blue coat, with old-faſhioned lapelles, covered with buttons as big as a crown-piece: he wears a large cocked hat, ſilk breeches, and an embroidered ſilk waiſtcoat; inſtead of ſtrings in his ſhoes, he wears a ſmall pair of buckles. Aſk Clitus the reaſon, he will anſwer, "Faſhions were made for fools; utility is my faſhion." True, friend Clitus; and when you can convince me a cocked hat is more uſeful than a round one, or buckles eaſier than ſtrings, I ſhall immediately cloſe the diſpute; but until that time, I ſhall treat you with the contempt your affectation deſerves.

Eccentricity is ſo common, that ſome people ſuppoſe it a trait in our national character. I know one Gentleman *famous* for eating raw eggs to breakfaſt, and another for wearing a ſtraw hat. It is unneceſſary to particulariſe examples, as moſt people can ſupply them from their own perſonal knowledge; but, in ſhort, I conſider all that claſs of Gentlemen who are denominated Odd Fellows, Queer Fellows, Strange Fellows, or Eccentric Fellows, as guilty of a high degree of Affectation, or deranged in intellect.

The third, and laſt, ſpecies I ſhall at preſent mention is, an Affectation of Employment. My friend Tom Loiter is the moſt perfect example of this. He is continually at a loſs how to ſpend his time; for he has juſt enough of property to permit idleneſs, and has not ſufficient exertion to enter into buſineſs, or taſte enough to employ himſelf

ſelf without it. Notwithſtanding this, if you aſk Tom to dine with you, he has either "ſome buſineſs to tranſact on 'Change," or a "pre-engagement at the other end of the town." Tom acts thus through principle: he thinks by this method to make his company valued: but he ſhould recollect, the value of a diamond ariſes not wholly from its ſcarcity, but from its many unrivalled qualities.

The perſon who, quite the reverſe of Tom, is always employed, and yet wiſhes to be thought conſtantly idle, is equally an example of Affectation. I ſhall not, however, enlarge on his character, as I think I have ſeen it pourtraved by a more maſterly pencil.

I could mention ſeveral other kinds of this folly quite as abſurd; but am happy to ſay, in general, they need not my humble aſſiſtance to expoſe them. Every one, on conſideration of the ſubject, muſt be convinced of the imprudence of aſſuming characters which we are not qualified to ſupport. Wiſdom directs a very different courſe. If we are ambitious of poſſeſſing an accompliſhment *within* our power, let us earneſtly endeavour to attain it; but until we have gained that end, let us freely own our deficiency. If the accompliſhment we deſire is *beyond* our attainment, let us not ridiculouſly ſtrive after it, but examine our *own* faculties, and we ſhall probably find ſome quality which, by induſtrious improvement, may acquire a ſplendour ſufficient to render our defect unnoticed. The perſon is *peculiarly* unfortunate who poſſeſſes no ſuch improveable quality, for nature has not often been ſo partially ſevere.

That beauty whom we diſcover to be painted, though her features be exquiſitely correct and elegant, ſeldom becomes an object of real attachment; but the artleſs fair one, who appears with unaided natural charms, though, perhaps, we do not perceive in them that exquiſite ſymmetry, delights the eye, ſatisfies reaſon, and unalterably fixes the heart.

HERANIO.

May 1803.

LIFE OF WILLIAM FALCONER.

WILLIAM FALCONER was born at Edinburgh about the year 1735. His father, after having for many years followed the occupation of a barber and wig-maker in the Netherbow, was unfortunately reduced to a ſtate of inſolvency. The contributions of his friends afterwards enabled him to open a grocer's ſhop; but he was either a man of mean capacity or of an indolent diſpoſition; for upon his being deprived, by the death of his wife, of a prudent and active coadjutor, his affairs were again deranged. The greater part of his life ſeems to have been ſpent in extreme indigence.

His ſon was educated at the private ſchool of Mr. Webſter, a teacher of little reputation. The period of his attendance, and the extent of his progreſs, cannot now be aſcertained; but from the poverty of his parents, we may ſafely conclude, that he was ſoon releaſed from the reſtraint of ſcholaſtic diſcipline.

Genius is a hardy plant of irregular growth: it ſometimes ſprouts with the ſuddenneſs of the hawthorn, and ſometimes riſes with the ſlow gradation of the oak. In his earlier years, Falconer exhibited no marks of unuſual capacity, but, on the contrary, was generally regarded as a youth of unpromiſing parts. The intellectual faculties of ſeveral other men who at length roſe to literary eminence, were equally ſlow in their progreſs towards maturity. It would appear, therefore, that from the degree of facility with which a boy performs his ſcholaſtic exerciſes, we cannot always form a correct eſtimate of his future attainments.

At an early period of life, the misfortunes of his family compelled him to abandon his native country, and to enter himſelf as a ſailor in the royal navy. While he continued in this ſtation, he is ſaid to have attracted the notice of Mr. Campbell, the author of *Lexiphanes*, who was Purſer of the ſhip to which he belonged. It is farther ſtated, that Campbell entertained him

him as his ſervant, and delighted in communicating to him what knowledge he himſelf poſſeſſed *.

The profeſſion which powerful neceſſity had led him to embrace, was by no means congenial to his temper of mind. Of his own ſevere deſtiny he ſpeaks in a very intereſting manner:

"While yet a ſtripling, oft with fond alarms
His boſom danc'd to Nature's boundleſs charms;
On him fair ſcience dawn'd in happier hour,
Awakening into bloom young Fancy's flow'r;
But frowning Fortune, with untimely blaſt,
The bloſſom wither'd, and the dawn o'ercaſt.
Forlorn of heart, and, by ſevere decree,
Condemn'd reluctant to the faithleſs ſea,
With long farewel he left the laurel grove,
Where Science and the tuneful Siſters rove."

Though this boiſterous profeſſion may, in too many inſtances, tend to blunt the ſofter feelings of humanity, yet it cannot be ſuppoſed to effect a complete aſſimilation of character in thoſe by whom it is exerciſed. The poetical mind of Falconer, it is to be preſumed, was untainted by the ſurrounding contagion. The conſtancy of intellectual exertion might preſerve his faculties in a ſtate of uninterrupted ſalubrity; as the ſea is prevented, by its perpetual motion, from falling into putreſcency and ſtagnation.

Upon reviſiting Edinburgh in the year 1751, he publiſhed a poem *Sacred to the Memory of his Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales.*

In the eighteenth year of his age we find him wandering about the port of Alexandria. Here he was engaged as Second Mate of the Britannia, a merchantman bound for Venice. While they proceeded on their voyage, a dreadful ſtorm aroſe; and at length the veſſel ſtruck upon a rock near Cape Colonna, on the Coaſt of Greece. Of the ſhip's company, Falconer and other two were the only individuals who had the good fortune to reach the ſhore.

This melancholy event forms the ſubject of his celebrated poem entitled the *Shipwreck*; which was publiſhed in 1762, and dedicated to Edward Duke of York, one of the brothers of his preſent Majeſty.

The hands which had been employed in adjuſting the braces of a ſhip, were not found unſkilful in the management of the golden plectrum. His native genius roſe ſuperior to the untoward circumſtances incident to his ſtation; and the poem was immediately regarded as a production of ſingular merit. Such an unprecedented union of poetical ingenuity with nautical ſcience could not poſſibly meet with a cold reception.

During the life of the author it underwent ſeveral editions, the laſt of which varied conſiderably from the firſt; but, as a very judicious and rational critic has obſerved, "it may reaſonably be doubted, whether it has been improved in the ſame proportion as it has been lengthened. There is frequently a copious ſimplicity in firſt deſigns that no afterthought or labour can amend; an irregular beauty that every alteration muſt efface. In lengthening works, an author is apt to fall into repetitions, or to increaſe the number of words, without adding to the number or energy of the thoughts †."

During this year his ſong entitled the *Fond Lover* appeared in the *St. James's Magazine* for the month of October.

After the publication of the *Shipwreck*, he paid a final viſit to Scotland. He reſided for ſome time at the manſe of Gladſmuir, which was then poſſeſſed by his illuſtrious kinſman Dr. Robertſon. This great hiſtorian, whoſe father was the couſin-german of old Falconer, ſeems to have been proud to acknow-

* Currie's Burns, Vol. II. p. 289.—Dr. Currie received this information from a Surgeon of a man of war, who was perſonally acquainted with both Falconer and Campbell. It muſt not, however, be implicitly received. What the ſame Gentleman communicated reſpecting Falconer's birth, and the place of his nativity, is altogether erroneous. This palpable inaccuracy will incline us to view the whole account with a ſuſpicious eye. Yet Dr. Currie is by no means to be charged with precipitate credulity: the Surgeon whoſe authority he quotes, undoubtedly related the anecdotes in a manner which left no room to ſuſpect the authenticity of his information.

† Anderſon's Life of Falconer.

ledge

ledge his relation to the ingenious ſelf-taught poet.

The patronage of the Prince to whom he had inſcribed his work, procured him the purſerſhip of the Royal George, a firſt-rate man of war. His gratitude for this inſtance of royal favour prompted him to compoſe an *Ode on the Duke of York's ſecond Departure from England as Rear-Admiral*. Towards the concluſion of the poem, he thus addreſſes his benefactor:

No happy ſon of wealth or fame
To court a royal patron came:
A hapleſs youth, whoſe vital page
Was one ſad lengthen'd tale of woe,
Where ruthleſs fate, impelling tides of rage,
Bade wave on wave in dire ſucceſſion flow;
To glittering ſtars, and titled names, unknown,
Preferr'd his ſuit to thee alone.
The tale you ſacred pity mov'd;
You felt, conſented, and approv'd.

In 1766 he publiſhed the *Demagogue*, under the aſſumed name of Theophilus Thorn. This is a political ſatire directed againſt a certain party whom he regards in the light of incendiaries. Among other zealous partizans, he aſſails the virulent Churchill, a writer of verſes who once enjoyed a reputation which his uncouth ſtrains were by no means adequate to ſupport.

The evident intention of this ſatire was to court the favour of adminiſtration. It is probable that his political zeal was not totally unrewarded. The advertiſement to an edition of the *Shipwreck* publiſhed in the laſt year of his life, is dated from Somerſet Houſe; a circumſtance which affords room for conjecturing that he at that time was in poſſeſſion of ſome ſituation in the Navy Pay-office. The truth of this ſuppoſition may, perhaps, be aſcertained at ſome future period.

In 1769 he publiſhed the *Marine Dictionary*, a work of the utmoſt utility to the ſtudents of naval tactics. His chequered life was now advancing towards a cloſe. In the courſe of the ſame year, the reſtleſs ſpirit of adventure impelled him to embark on board the Aurora, with a view of ſettling in the Eaſt Indies. She arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the month of December, and, after a ſhort interval, again proceeded on her voyage, but never reached the deſired port*. The veſſel, together with its ill fated crew, is ſuppoſed to have periſhed by fire or ſtorm.

His untimely death left his widow in a ſtate little removed from indigence. The relations of Mrs. Falconer, whoſe maiden name was Hicks, had been averſe from her forming a matrimonial connection with a Scottiſh adventurer, and were never completely reconciled to her after her marriage. From them, therefore, ſhe derived little, or perhaps no, aſſiſtance. In conſideration of the rapid ſale of the *Marine Dictionary*, Mr. Cadell, bookſeller, in London, preſented her, from time to time, with liberal pecuniary preſents. Her other reſources are not accurately known. Having never born any children, ſhe was fortunately unencumbered with the cares of a family. She died at Bath a few years ago.

He had a brother and a ſiſter, both of whom were born deaf and dumb. The ſiſter is ſtill living in Edinburgh: ſhe is a conſtant reſidentiary in the Royal Infirmary.

ESSAY ON DUELLING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH."

"*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*"

In writing on the ſubject of Duelling, I am aware of the many prejudices created and eſtabliſhed in the minds of the claſs of people called Gentlemen, by the obſtinate growth of pernicious faſhions and examples which I ſhall neceſſarily have to encounter; but as it is my deſign to treat with reſpect the nice and delicate ſenſations, the ſprings and cauſes, of that dangerous and deſtructive cuſtom, and as I come prepared to treat the ſubject in a way that may radically cure ſo overgrown an evil, and prevent the neceſſity of

* Bell's Fugitive Poetry, Vol. XV. p. 157.

ſuch

ſuch interferences, I truſt that my reaſonings will be made welcome, and treated with candour. I have, therefore, in the firſt place, carefully examined the nature and properties of honour, and have found it to be, in fact, no more than poliſhed honeſty, that is, honeſty ornamented by the poliſh of education. Thence it will not be very difficult to ſettle and determine the proper powers and authorities of that ſovereign ruler over human conduct in the upper ranks of the people; and the happy reſult will be, that Duelling will become ſolely the outrageous reſource of brainleſs coxcombs and ignorant brutes, who cannot better advantage ſociety than by killing each other *off* in theſe encounters, and "whoſe ſpace may be always better ſupplied when they have made it empty."

Much has been ineffectually ſaid on the ſubject of Duelling, and many new and ingenious tribunals created in the imaginations of the well-meaning to prevent its practice; ſuch as, making it felony without benefit of clergy, the eſtabliſhment of courts of honour, &c. &c.: but theſe are theories againſt which the ſtrong character of a people revolts; and the ſame puniſhment that would deſtroy the crime would deſtroy the noble nature of the Engliſhman in the ſervices in which he is wanted, and perhaps leave him without thoſe energies ſo highly neceſſary to the protection of his country. Every one feels indignant at the taming of a lion.

There is an high ſenſe of honour in the Army and Navy that will not ſubmit an inſult offered to the diſcuſſion of punning Barriſters and ignorant Juries, who are too apt to treat as light and contemptible the feelings of the poor Gentleman, who, if it were not for this appeal, would become the make-game of every rich and powerful coxcomb.

The reader will begin to think that I am the advocate of the Duelliſt. It is not ſo; but I am aware, that in Duelling men act right upon wrong principles; and therefore ſomething is to be reſtored, ſome portion of love and charity, ſome juſt and proper eſtimate of the mutual bleſſings of benevolence neceſſary to the reciprocal happineſs of ſociety that has been loſt or neglected; and which may induce more courteous deportments and milder manners among men.

It is reaſonable to think, that ſtrict laws againſt Duelling would only increaſe the evil, and would be no ſooner made than repealed, from their ſeverity. The Noble Judge who endeavoured to make a ſevere example of the adulterer, only increaſed the crime of adultery; a fact well known. He was not aware that a moral contemplation of the crime would be ſuperceded by an eſtimate of the probable damages in Weſtminſter-hall. Thus theſe ſentences became merely a new ſpecies of papal indulgencies, which allowed the offender to do any thing he pleaſed, if he paid well for it.

How, then, are theſe things to be ſet to rights, better than by taking a larger portion of peace and good-will into ſociety; let us be more like brothers, and the arrogancies of high birth or fortune will be ſoftened by juſt and natural reflections on our true condition. There is nothing wanting but eſtabliſhed principles of love and charity to make us carefully avoid giving pain to others, or too haſtily judging ourſelves offended.

The reaſon why duels are not near ſo frequent in the Navy as in the Army is, that in the former men live, as it were, in the ſame houſe, are together day and night, partners in the ſame perils and dangers, and bred up, as it were, in a ſchool together. Thus the word ſhipmate acts as a charm that ſoftens the ruggedneſs of their natures to each other; and the rough manners of the ſeamen are admirably governed by a warm and honeſt brotherly love, that ſeldom permits great outrages, and is always ready to forgive.

In the army the ſame high ſenſe of honour exiſts, unchecked by like circumſtances: men are not ſo well acquainted with each other; they go frequently from one regiment into another: enſigns are not bred up together like Midſhipmen; and the manners of modern ſoldiers are more tainted with the faſhionable vices of the times.

The manners appear to have undergone an entire change within half a century; and the character that then conſtituted a Gentleman is nearly extinct: he uſed, in thoſe days, to wear a ſword; but it was merely to diſtinguiſh his claſs in ſociety, and was ſeldom or never uſed offenſively: he was known by being mild, affable, and courteous,

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in his manners, well informed in his underſtanding, and charitable in his opinions. There were, it is true, numerous butterflies, who fluttered about the balls and aſſemblies; but they ſerved well enough to amuſe the Ladies, and were perfectly harmleſs.

Let us endeavour to give a faithful portrait of the preſent manners of Gentlemen, and the odious likeneſs will diſguſt even themſelves. Lofty demeanour and language, arrogant enquiries and replies, haughty and ſupercilious looks; the *ſuaviter in modo* is totally neglected. Pride, the grand diſturber of the human breaſt, accompanies the modern man of faſhion to every place, and his firſt buſineſs is to meaſure the importance of the man he meets with his own; at the moſt trifling word he erects his creſt, and humanity is forgot in the act of maintaining *his* conſequence. When two ſuch men meet, they are like the ſervants in the play of Romeo and Juliet: "Did you bite your thumb at me?" It is aſtoniſhing that men of ſenſe and education ſhould yield to abſurdities of pride like theſe, and that nonſenſe ſhould become imperious.

There is, in fact, no radical cure for Duelling but in the morals and manners of men; and much indeed would the evil be diminiſhed if the morals and manners were better. There is a great deal of refinement, but it is not an honeſt refinement; it is not *la politeſſe de Cœur*; it is merely the pride of the underſtanding that makes men haughty, and deſtroys ſocial intercourſe.

It has been already ſuggeſted by writers, that the beſt method of preventing Duelling is to puniſh the aggreſſor; that is, the perſon who gave occaſion to the duel. This would deter men from making indiſcreet ſallies of pride or arrogance, and from coarſe unſeemly manners; they would be afraid wantonly to offend, becauſe a duel would be ineffectual to aſſiſt their *importance*, or blazon with the atchievements of courage their degenerate honour. Thus the law would aſſiſt morality, and ſerve the true intereſts of ſociety. Even as it is, it ſhould be recollected, that whatever may be the verdict of Juries in acquieſcence to high example, the acquittal will not ſatisfy the aggreſſor's own breaſt; and let them name it what they will, conſcience will call it murder.

The precepts of neglected religion are, after all, the moſt effective to produce peace and good-will among men: the humane and courteous farewell of Joſeph to his brethren, "See ye fall not out by the way," is a leſſon for our journey through life.

It is remarkable that men of ſenſe ſhould have ever ridiculed the beautiful admonition of our Saviour, contained in the Sermon upon the Mount, "But I ſay unto you reſiſt not evil: but whoſoever ſhall ſmite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other alſo." Perhaps, when juſtly conſidered, we ſhall be obliged to acknowledge, that the precepts of the Sermon upon the Mount prove the mind of Jeſus to have been all that we can imagine of a Deity, and the above uncommonly beautiful paſſage to be derived from the moſt true and correct judgment of human nature. The reaſoning of the precept, was like that of a mother whoſe maternal care occaſions her to preſcribe limits to her child's excurſions infinitely within the circle where danger may be met. The words were never meant to be taken literally. The benevolent Saviour knew the paſſions of men; and the admonition was wiſely intended to inſtruct them in a moderation that, if only attended to in a degree, would be ſufficient to preſerve them from the miſchiefs of anger and enmity.

The ſame precepts of moderation, ſo valuable to the happineſs of man, and evidently meant to counteract his natural diſpoſitions, are to be found in almoſt every page of ſcripture; and another beautiful paſſage, from which the delay of the common law, called an *imparlance*, owes its origin, might be recollected to advantage by the Duelliſt and his ſeconds in an affair of honour, "Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him."

It may be poſſible that ſome may ſmile at the uſe I have made of ſcripture in this Eſſay. But ſo it is, I could find nothing better; and I own that I have no ſhare of that faſhionable philoſophy which will not liſten to truth becauſe it comes from the Bible.

Drunkenneſs is another cauſe of Duelling; and, indeed, pride and drunkenneſs are both intoxications; and the ſame man who boaſts of drinking four bottles of wine, would boaſt,

alſo, of fighting a duel. Vices have a near relationſhip, and are always ready to introduce one another.

The ſucceſsful interference of the Legiſlature would appear then to be, by a ſummary mode, by which, in all caſes of challenges or duels, whether attended with ſerious conſequences or not, the parties might be brought before the Court, and the evidence of the facts fairly taken, before a Jury of Gentlemen, or Special Jury, and the aggreſſor puniſhed according to the extent of the offence againſt ſociety, and which ſhould, in all trivial caſes, give a power to them to direct the proper ſatisfaction to be made, and which if not complied with ſhould ſubject the offender to fine and impriſonment.

I ſhall, however, ſum up the whole of my humble opinions upon Duelling, with a hope that a more univerſal benevolence, and better ſenſe, may one day or other prevail againſt it; that it may be confined to the gladiators of ſociety, whom none will imitate; and that the ſtrongeſt law againſt the cuſtom may be found in the HUMAN BREAST.

G. B.

INNOVATIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A DIALOGUE OF THE DEAD.

SWIFT, A BOOKSELLER, AND MERCURY.

Bookſeller.

To enjoy *in future* the company of a gentleman whoſe *conſequential* character *in the literary line* I have long *made up my mind upon*, is a pleaſure which I *ſet great ſtore by*, though obtained by the loſs of my exiſtence.

Swift. Pray, friend, where did you learn your Engliſh?

Bookſeller. I was born and bred in London, and of ſuch *marked* regularity in my *line of conduct*, that no man could charge me with a ſingle act of *inciviſm*, or any thing that *went* to the *diſorganization* of the ſociety of which I was a member. I ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a *tip-top* bookſeller, and have often heard the moſt learned authors diſcuſs points of literature. I have ſeen them, Sir, for hours, *on their legs*, and *going into a variety of matter*. The deuce is in it if I do not ſpeak Engliſh of the very neweſt and beſt pattern.

Swift. In what part of the town did your learned authors find kennels and dunghills to wade into the way you mention? Fleet Ditch, I am told, is now very decent; and has not half that variety of filthy matter, dead cats and dogs, drowned puppies, and ſtinking ſprats*, which it formerly had. But firſt of all, friend, what was your laſt employment in the other world?

Bookſeller. *In place* of *negativing* your queſtions as *inimical*, though I own that at *this firſt bluſh of the buſineſs* they appear ſo, I ſhall be happy, *on the inſtant*, to *meet your ideas*, and *narrate* what you *deſiderate*, not doubting of being *well heard*.

Swift. Sir, I am not deaf now, as I was in the other world; I ſhall hear you well enough, if you ſpeak diſtinctly. I aſk, what trade you followed?

Bookſeller. You mean, I ſuppoſe, in what *profeſſional line* I was bred. I hinted already that my employment was to *bring forward* to the view of the public *at large* the *ideas* of the learned; in other words, I was in the typographical and *bookſelling lines*; and am *free to ſay*, that in both *lines* my *line of conduct* was *indicative* of *exactitude* to a *degree*. I *netted*, Sir, although my *expenditures* were not ſmall, ſo conſiderable a ſum, that, on the *demiſe* of my wife, who *reſigned her exiſtence* about a year ago, I *ſported ſables* in my own *gig and pair*. I *had in contemplation* a ſeat *in the Commons*; but—

Swift. So; you were a bookſeller. In my time, however, the idea of a learned man could have been comprehended by the *large public* or the *public at large* (how did you call it, pray?) without the help of an interpreter.

* See Swift's Deſcription of a City Shore.

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But perhaps I did not take your meaning.

Bookſeller. Dear Sir, what *unfounded ideas* you *bring forward!* You take me up *on a ground* entirely different from that on which I intended to *meet you.* I have formerly *ſet ſtore by you*; having heard you *held forth* as one who had ſecured the *marked* approbation of many. You ſeem inclined to *maltreat* me, but have ſaid nothing that *militates* againſt me as a *profeſſional* man, or *goes* to *ſubſtantiate* any charge *inimical* to my character. And ſince you are pleaſed to be *provocative*, I am *bold to ſay*, that ſome of our beſt critics *ſcout and reprobate* your yahoos with the moſt *marked* energy; complain that they *feel* ſqueamiſh when they think of them; and *have the idea* that deſcriptions of that *deſcription* can be agreeable to readers of no *deſcription.* I have heard one author, whoſe name has long been *inregiſtrated* in the annals of literature, affirm, that they are *diſguſting to civilization.* A Juſtice of Peace of my acquaintance *committed himſelf*—

Swift. The deuce he did! The laws, as well as language, of England, muſt be greatly changed of late years. Go on, Sir, perhaps I may at laſt underſtand you.

Bookſeller. I ſay, the juſtice *committed himſelf*, that he would prove your diction, as well as imagery, to be low and vulgar; that it has nothing of the *ton* in it, no long ſonorous phraſeologies, no appearance of your being *converſative* in ancient or foreign language; nothing, in a word, but what the common people may underſtand, as well as the moſt learned men in the kingdom.

Swift. Was there ever ſuch a fellow? Hark you, Sir, do you know whom you ſpeak to, or what you are ſpeaking?

Bookſeller. Moſt *decidedly*, Sir; but *fellow me no fellows*, if you pleaſe. Your writings, however great their *publicity* may once have been, *have had their day*; they are now a *boar*, Sir, a mere *boar*; I *took more money* laſt winter by the *Sorrows of Werter*, than I have *taken* by a ſeven years' ſale of the lucubrations of Swift.

Swift. Werter! What is that?

Bookſeller. Have you never heard of Werter? What an illiterate, out-of-the-way world is this! You can have no *faſhion* among you; nothing *clever* or *ſentimental*, nothing that *implicates reciprocity* of the finer feelings. Why, Sir, Werter is one of the moſt *eventual* and *impreſſive* of all our *novel* novels; the demand there is for it *out-bounds* your comprehenſion. You ſmile; but what I ſay is a *truiſm.* If you would *be agreeable* to hear, I would give you a *ſtatement* of ſome particulars. Werter is a true hero, and in his *line of conduct*, as a perſon of the higheſt honour and faſhion, moſt *correct*; though a German by birth, he muſt have kept the beſt company in France; and ſo extraordinary a ſcholar, that he actually carried a Homer, a Greek Homer, Sir, in his pocket. But misfortune *ingurgitated* him in the very loweſt ebb of diſtreſs. His affections were *captured* by a neighbouring gentleman's lady, with whom he wiſhed to have a *ſentimental arrangement*, a little *flirtation*—(you underſtand me)—*an affair of gallantry*, I mean; and whoſe cruelty *fractured* the good young man's heart, and made him *temeariouſly* put a termination to his *exiſtence.*

Swift (*to* Mercury *entering*). You come in good time, Mercury. Our friend Horace ſays you were famous in your day for eloquence; perhaps you may be able to interpret ſome of this learned perſon's gibberiſh. He was ſpeaking of one Werter.

Mercury. I overheard all that paſſed, ſo you need not recapitulate. Thoſe ſame Sorrows of Werter I have ſeen. Werter tried to corrupt his neighbour's wife, and not wholly without ſucceſs; but finding the lady not quite ſo forward as he wiſhed, he left her in a rage, blew out his brains with a piſtol, and (if we may believe ſome men of rhime, who have been whimpering on the occaſion) went incontinently to heaven.

Swift. Is it poſſible that ſo ſilly a tale can be popular?

Mercury. It is poſſible, for it is true: or, as this gentleman would perhaps ſay, is a *truiſm.*

Swift. I am glad I have got out of that vile world. It was in my time ſo bad, that I fooliſhly thought it could not be worſe; but now it muſt have renounced both common honeſty and

common

common ſenſe. But whence comes it that I underſtand ſo little of this man's Engliſh.

Mercury. Would you have Engliſhmen of the preſent age ſpeak the language of Queen Anne's reign?

Swift. Certainly. Why did Addiſon, and I, and ſome others, take ſo much pains to improve and fix the Engliſh tongue? Should we have done that, think you, if we had imagined that, in ſo ſhort a time, it would be ſo miſerably altered and debaſed? But who are they who thus take it upon them to diſfigure the language, and, by ſo doing, to diſcredit the literature of England? Not, ſurely, the moſt reſpectable part of the community. Men of true learning and good judgment are anxious to preſerve the purity of language. Thoſe barbarous idioms I take to be the manufacture of illiterate and affected perſons, who miſtake grimace for elegance, and aſſume the appearance of learning becauſe they know nothing of its reality.

Mercury. You are a pretty good gueſſer, my old friend. But you muſt know there is now, in the world you left, a moſt vehement rage of innovation in language, government, religion, and every thing elſe. That a thing is new is now a ſufficient recommendation, however inconvenient it may be, however unnatural and unſeemly; nay, the more unnatural it is, the better chance it has of coming into faſhion. On the Britiſh ſtage, with infinite applauſe, young and beautiful actreſſes perform ſometimes the parts of highwaymen; and ſome ſinging actors ſquall in an affected voice, reſembling, and intended to imitate, that of women: the moſt humourous dramatic pieces are frittered away into ſongs; and I ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear, that henceforth Miranda and Juliet are to be perſonated by grim-viſaged grenadiers ſeven feet high, and Falſtaff by a ſlender Miſs juſt entered her teens; that Hotſpur and Henry of Monmouth are to fight to the tune of Lillibullera; and that Hamlet and Cato will ſing their reſpective ſoliloquies in a dance accompanied with a Scotch bagpipe. Similar remarks I could make on other public exhibitions. The pulp—

Swift. We will, if you pleaſe, defer thoſe to another opportunity. In the mean time, I wiſh to hear more particulars of the degeneracy of the Engliſh tongue, and of the principles on which it ſeems to have been conducted. It is a ſubject, you know, which engaged my attention not a little while I was on the earth.

Mercury. Would you have me give you the arrangement and natural hiſtory of chaos? However, though I cannot pretend to enter minutely into ſo complex a buſineſs, I ſhall offer a few directions, which would enable you, if you were ſo diſpoſed, to make Engliſh *of the neweſt and beſt pattern* as well, nearly, as this learned bookſeller.—My firſt rule is a very comprehenſive one: "Avoid ſhort words as much as poſſible, however ſignificant and well-ſounding, eſpecially if they be of Engliſh or Saxon original, and univerſally underſtood; and, in order to raiſe admiration of your learning, uſe, in their ſtead, longer words derived from the Greek, Latin, or French. Inſtead of life, new, wiſh for, take, plunge, &c. you muſt ſay, *exiſtence, novel, deſiderate, capture, ingurgitate*, &c. as,—a fever put an end to his *exiſtence* ——

Swift. But that would mean—annihilated him both body and ſoul.

Mercury. True; but language is not now thought the worſe for being ambiguous; and ambiguity of manner is not in leſs requeſt than ambiguity of phraſe: it is conſidered as a proof of conſummate urbanity, when a writer, even a writer of hiſtory, and of ancient hiſtory too, ſo diſguiſes himſelf, that his reader cannot find out whether he be in jeſt or earneſt. Beſides, I need not tell you, that by many genteel people death and annihilation are ſuppoſed to be the ſame thing.

Swift. Proceed, if you pleaſe.

Mercury. Inſtead of a new faſhion, you would do well to ſay—a *novel* faſhion; for this looks like French, and this, by the common people, will not be underſtood. For the ſame reaſon, and to ſhew your ſkill in the Latin tongue, ſay, not—I wiſh to be quiet, but—I *deſiderate* quietneſs, or rather *quietude*: and you muſt, on no account, ſpeak of taking the enemy's ſhips, towns, guns, or baggage; it muſt be *capturing*. About twenty years ago, when this word was imported, I heard a ſurly Engliſh ghoſt remark, that ſince his countrymen had learned to talk of

capturing

capturing ſhips, they ſeemed to have loſt the art of taking them; but Rodney and Howe have ſince proved that he was miſtaken.

Swift. You mentioned *plunge* as an unfaſhionable verb.

Mercury. *Ingurgigate* is more genteel; becauſe it is long, uncommon, and ſonorous, and to thoſe who have no Latin utterly unintelligible. He was *ingurgitated in the loweſt ebb of diſtreſs* is fine language.

Swift. *Ebb*, that muſt mean *abatement* of diſtreſs.

Mercury. Formerly it might have been ſo; but you may now ſee *loweſt ebb* uſed for *greateſt depth*; and it is thought elegant, becauſe new. I know not whether I mentioned *ſort* and *kind* as unfaſhionable nouns: they are quite vulgar: *deſcription* being longer, and of Latin original, is thought much better than either, whatever harſhneſs or confuſion it may occaſion. Our friend the bookſeller gave a good example, when he ſaid, of your deſcription of the yahoos, that deſcriptions of that *deſcription* can be agreeable to readers of no *deſcription*. But of this part of the ſubject we have had enough. Proceed we now, therefore, to rule the ſecond, which is this: "Always, when you can, prefer figurative to proper expreſſion, and be not nice in the choice of your figures, nor give yourſelf much trouble about their conſiſtency."

Swift. That is juſt the contrary of what I uſed to recommend. A few examples, if you pleaſe.

Mercury. Inſtead of—He ſpoke an hour on various topics, you muſt ſay—*He was an hour upon his legs, and went into a variety of matter*: an idiom which is now very common, and much admired; becauſe it is *figurative*, *verboſe*, and *ambiguous*: three qualities of ſtile which are now, among faſhionable writers and ſpeakers, indiſpenſable. Inſtead of—He undervalues his enemies, ſay—*He ſets no ſtore by his enemies*, or rather *he ſets no ſtore by thoſe who are inimical to him*. *Inimical* is a great favourite, though they who uſe it are not yet agreed about the pronunciation of it. It came in at the ſame time with the verb *capture*, and from the ſame quarter. Unfriendly and hoſtile muſt both give place to *inimical*; the former becauſe it is mere Engliſh, the latter becauſe, though of Latin original, it is univerſally underſtood. Inſtead of—At firſt view, you muſt ſay—*At the firſt bluſh of the buſineſs*. *Hold out* is a figurative phraſe of very general uſe: every imaginable conception of the human mind is now ſuppoſed to have hands and arms for holding out ſomething. Letters from Spain *hold out* an *inimical appearance*. This plan, or idea, *holds out* great advantages. Diſtreſs of mind is *held out* by phyſicians as the cauſe of his bad health. But I ſee you grow impatient, and I ſhall go on to my third rule, of which I gave a hint already: "Avoid conciſeneſs, and uſe as many words as poſſible." When you ſpeak of a man's conduct, you muſt always call it, *his line of conduct*; and inſtead of an authentic narrative—you muſt ſay, a narrative *marked with authenticity*. Indeed the words *line*, *meet*, *marked*, *feel*, *go*, and ſome others, may be uſed on all occaſions, whether they have meaning or not; as—He was received with *marked* applauſe, *marked* inſult, *marked* contempt, *marked* admiration: *meet* your wiſhes, *meet* your arguments, *meet* your ſupport, *meet* your ideas, *meet* your feelings, *meet* you on any ground, &c. Then as to *line*—every thing is now a *line*. You muſt not ſay—He is in the army, but—he is in the *military line*, or in the *army line*: nor—he is bred to buſineſs, but—he is bred in a *profeſſional line*. So, inſtead of—he is a hair-dreſſer, clergyman, printer, perfumer, merchant, fiſherman, &c. you will be laughed at if you do not ſay—he is in the *hair-dreſſing line*, *in the clerical line*, *in the printing line*, *in the perfumery line*, *in the mercantile line*, *in the fiſhing line*, &c. *Feel* has become ſo faſhionable, that your old Engliſh ſubſtantive verbs *am* and *be* are in danger of being forgotten. Inſtead of—I am anxious, I am afraid, I am diſappointed, I am warm, I am ſick, he is bold, they are aſhamed, the room is damp, the day is cold, &c. you muſt ſay—I *feel* anxious, I *feel* afraid, I *feel* diſappointed, I *feel* warm, I *feel* ſick, he *feels* bold, they *feel* aſhamed, the room *feels* damp, the day *feels* cold, &c. His arguments *went to* prove, &c. Accounts from Spain *go to* ſay, that, &c. This, becauſe more verboſe, is thought more elegant than——Accounts from Spain ſay—his arguments proved, &c.

Swift. Thoſe people ſeem to be put to hard ſhifts to make their books and ſpeeches long and enigmatical. But ſurely ſuch affectation cannot be univerſal.

Mercury. It is not. In the Britiſh Senate, and in ſome Britiſh pulpits, you might hear ſtrains of eloquence that would do honour to Demoſthenes, and tranſcend the abilities of Tillotſon and Biſhop Taylor. You formerly admired Bolingbroke as a ſpeaker; but were you to hear Mr. P——.

Swift. Bolingbroke was a ſhallow fellow, though I own he impoſed on Pope and me; but on a better, wiſer, and more learned, man than either of us, I mean Arbuthnot, he did not impoſe: the Doctor underſtood him well. Bolingbroke's oſtentation kept his ignorance out of ſight; and becauſe he was poſitive, we thought him penetrating. He could turn a ſentence ſo as to make it ſound well; but it was all *words, words*, as Hamlet ſays. For my part, you know I never valued thoſe modulated periods, as I think your critics call them; brevity, ſimplicity, and proper words in proper places, form, in my opinion, the perfection of eloquence. But I interrupt you.

Mercury. I mentioned the neceſſity which an Engliſh writer, who aims at popularity, is now under, of uſing long words: I ought to have added, that it is alſo thought genteel ſometimes to ſhorten ordinary expreſſions. For *reformation* every body now ſays *reform*; this being French, and the other vile old Engliſh: inſtead of—for the future, it is faſhionable to ſay—*in future*; and beautiful (or ugly) *to a degree*, inſtead of—to a great degree. The laſt example has alſo the advantage of being elegant on account of its ambiguity: as the following very faſhionable phraſes have, of being not merely ambiguous, but unintelligible: he *ſported ſable, ſcouted the idea, netted a cool thouſand*, has not *made up his mind*, &c.

Swift. Theſe, indeed, are ſuch jargon, that I can make nothing of them. But I ſuppoſe they hardly deſerve interpretation.

Mercury. In Elyſium they do not deſerve it; but in Great Britain you would be ſtared at as a prodigy of ignorance and ruſticity if you ſhould ſeem ignorant of their meaning. I know not whether I told you of a rule, which in the fabrication of this new dialect is much attended to: "Affect uncommon terminations as much as poſſible." Inſtead of—reference, preference, commitment, approbation, &c. ſay—*referral, preferral, committal, approval*, &c. and the *tranſferral* of property inſtead of the tranſferring of property. But above all, to ſhew your great learning, affect terminations of a Greek form, as *—iſm* and *—iſt*; as *truiſm* for truth, *agriculturaliſt* for huſbandman. Since boxing became a fine art—

Swift. Boxing is a blackguard art: Who made it *fine*, pray? There were ſaid to be only four fine arts; and one of them *fiddling*. I could never prevail on myſelf to honour that with approbation. I acknowledge only three, poetry, painting, and architecture.

Mercury. There are many fine arts now: dancing, tumbling, wagering, gaming, legerdemain, horſe-racing, face-painting in both ſexes, cock-fighting, are all fine arts; and hair-dreſſing is a very fine art. But, as I was ſaying, ſince boxing became a fine art, it is quite vulgar to call a profeſſor of it a *boxer*. Some learned innovator, having heard of the Latin *Pugil*, thought of introducing it; but *pugil* was too diminutive a name for a thing of ſuch magnitude; and therefore, clapping to it a part of a Greek termination, he made it *pugiliſt*; which being inſtantly adopted by the *dilettanti* (or admirers) of boxing and new words, gave riſe to the adjectives *pugiliſtic* and *pugiliſtical*, as in this example: "We hear *it is in contemplation* to *run up* a *novel* and *ſuperb* pavilion at Newmarket for *pugiliſtical* exhibitions." *Pugiliſticiſm* and *pugiliſticity* have not appeared, but are every hour expected; and I will venture to inſure them a favourable reception.

Swift. Nay, good Mercury, I am afraid you are now going too far, and at your old trade of putting tricks upon travellers. However, I thank you for your information, though you have made me ſick of the ſubject. I ſee my friend Addiſon coming this way; it will require an hour even of his converſation to wear out the diſagreeable impreſſions left in my mind by this abominable detail of vulgarity, pedantry, and barbariſm.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF HAMBOURG, OR HAMBURGH.

(*Continued from Page* 282.)

THERE are few countries that do not afford ſomething to commend: one cannot help obſerving in this, with the moſt rapturous ſenſations, the great reſpect that is paid not only to the poor man's rights, but to his convenience, and even his amuſements; which of late years has certainly not been the caſe in England.

The hopes of amuſement one day in the week cheers the labour of thoſe that remain. The poor man's rights are, *naturally*, the ſame as thoſe of the rich —ſet the Prince and the baſket-maker together upon a deſolate iſland, and it is certain the birth of the former will not be ſo good a plea for ſuperiority as the ſkill of the latter; but in *a State* the rights of a poor man muſt be eſtimated by the ſacrifices he has made, or acquieſced in, for the benefit of that ſociety: he has reſigned to his landlord all his ſhare of the ground which his hands cultivate, not reſerving to himſelf as much as will bury him; he has lent to the merchant and manufacturer the uſe of his limbs, as an engine to procure them wealth, at a rate much below their real value; he has relinquiſhed to thoſe who are called his *betters*, all claim to rank, power, title, and reſpect, and is content to ſwell the pomp of ſtate by the contraſt he exhibits of meanneſs oppoſed to grandeur; *without which comparative relation* neither of them would exiſt: what then, in ſuch an unequal diſtribution, is left him? Surely the ſecurity, at leaſt, that his condition ſhall not become ſtill worſe, and that like the bee, which reſigns her treaſures to man, he may remain unmoleſted in his hive, and be fed with a portion of that honey he collects for his maſters. If this be denied him, will he not be apt to call for a freſh diviſion of the common property? —"*Give me the portion of good things which falleth unto me.*"—Heavy as is the burden of poor-rates, the opulent ſurely do not wiſh for ſuch a liquidation of the account; the poor man ought, therefore, to be at leaſt ſecured in the continuance of the humble enjoyments belonging to his ſtation; a willingneſs to labour is all that can be required of him. It is not enough to provide for the poor *by keeping their ſouls and bodies together, in the cheapeſt manner poſſible*; they ought to be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their *comforts*, and which, as they lie *in a very ſmall compaſs*, ought to be more ſacred.

The poor man places ſome of his comforts (often, it muſt be confeſſed, too much of them) in ſocial and convivial enjoyments: the bare mention of theſe in a poor man, *at preſent*, ſtrikes many with the idea of great criminality. To ſquander at an alehouſe what ought to ſupport his family is undoubtedly wrong; but that, after a hard week's labour, he ſhould not love to relax a little in that place which affords

"*An hour's importance to the poor man's heart,*"

is ſurely ſo natural, that it cannot deſerve much cenſure. The evening chat at a neighbour's door, the Sunday's church-yard politics, the holiday feſtivities, the ruſtic games and athletic exerciſes, are as welcome to the labourer as the Opera-houſe and Almack's to the Lord; and who will ſay, that the pleaſures of the former are not as honeſtly earned as that of the latter? Without theſe ſweeteners, what is the bitter cup of a poor man's life? What is the life of him who is compelled to ſuſtain a taſteleſs and melancholy being within the barren precincts of a work-houſe, where the names of freedom, property, and *cheerfulneſs*, are unknown?

Perſons of the firſt rank here are merchants; many of them are at the ſame time Senators, men well informed, ſcholars, and gentlemen. No where is the Civil Magiſtrate more reſpected: whenever their carriages approach the gates, the guards turn out to ſalute them. The Senators, and other Civil Magiſtrates, are diſtinguiſhed in public by black velvet cloaks and ruffs, a good deal like thoſe of the Reitendieners before mentioned.

The firſt claſs of them are ſaid to be extremely opulent: it is ſuppoſed there are about ten or a dozen worth from two to three millions of marks banco; one hundred and fifty worth from four to

to ſix hundred thouſand; and a great number rich enough to live perfectly at their eaſe, with ſufficient for the enjoyment of all the luxuries of life: they are fond of ſhew, and live very ſplendidly.

All ranks of people, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are very ceremonious; and many may be ſaid rather to carry their hats in their hands, than on their heads, as they are every minute taking it off to ſome one or other. A German will make as many bows in a day, as, with tolerable economy, will laſt an Engliſhman a twelvemonth.

From the higheſt to the loweſt, trade and commerce occupies their principal attention; they are ſharp in dealing, and by no means diſpoſed to give any advantage: as in all great trading places, money is the god of their idolatry.

They are great church-goers, particularly the women. When not put out of their way, they are a good-tempered people, and by no means wanting in friendſhip and humanity; but they are impatient of contradiction, and when at all heated by oppoſition, they become violent and enfuriated beyond compariſon:—certainly, when the lower claſs quarrel, they make *more noiſe* than thoſe of any other people.

Of the *learned*, there are very few, and influence they have none; at the head of them ſtand the names of *Klopſtock*, *Reimarus*, *Buſch*, and *Ebeling*.

The *arts* are little cultivated or patronized: to this, however, there are a few exceptions; and their names ought not, in gratitude, to be forgotten. Among them are thoſe of *Sieveking*, *Matthieſſen*, and *Voght*. Senator *Kirchhof* has the moſt complete ſet of philoſophical and aſtronomical inſtruments in Germany. The memory of *Voght* will live as long as this city has one ſtone upon another, not only on account of his unwearied endeavours to introduce into his country different improvements from Europe, but for his unwearied exertions for the poor: his pamphlet on the ſubject of the management of them ſhould be ſtudied by the Legiſlature of every country, but more eſpecially by that of England.

Of the *learned profeſſions* there are not many pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed: of them, that of medicine greatly takes the lead. There are a great many eminent German phyſicians; and though profeſſional fees are ſmall, they ſome how ſo contrive it, that moſt of them keep their carriage.

There are three Engliſh phyſicians here—Doctors *Macdonald*, *Maclean*, and *Matcalf*. The firſt of theſe Gentlemen has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by introducing inoculation for the cow-pox, as an antidote to, or preventative of, the ſmall-pox; and notwithſtanding the objection ſo ſtrongly prevalent among the Germans againſt every thing like innovation, the phyſicians here have generally adopted the practice, and ſeem convinced of its efficacy: they are apparently men of great candour, learning, and good ſenſe. Doctor *Macdonald* has publiſhed a pamphlet here upon the ſubject, and has inoculated above ſixty ſince the commencement of the preſent year, in all of which his practice has ſerved to confirm its theory: it is reported, he is again about publiſhing upon the ſame ſubject.

The *Surgeons*, as was formerly the caſe in England, are *barbers*: how they dreſs wounds the Editor does not profeſs to know, but that they ſhave admirably he will readily ſwear.

The *Clergy* ſeem to be on ſomething like a ſimilar eſtabliſhment with thoſe of Scotland: they are perfectly reſpectable; and if none of them have very large ſalaries or ſtipends, all have enough to enable them to live eaſy as Gentlemen. Would that our Engliſh Curates could ſay as much!

Of *Lawyers*, there are always *too many* every-where. Theſe men are *ſeldom* much known out of their own circles.

There are in Hamburg a great number of *Bookſellers*; but the principal places where Engliſh books are to be obtained, are, at Mr. *Campe*'s, in the Bohnen-ſtreet; *Remnant*'s, in the Damdoor ſtreet; and *Fauché*, facing the Jungfernſtieg. *Circulating Libraries* of German and French books are not wanting; but there is not an Engliſh one, which would nevertheleſs anſwer extremely well.

The *Schools* are ſaid to be very well appointed. The great public ſchool, called *the Johannes School*, has a library belonging to it, conſiſting of one hundred thouſand volumes, among which are many old and curious manuſcripts.

Of *teachers* there are a great number; ſome

ſome teaching German to the Engliſh, and others Engliſh to the Germans: the latter are running about the whole day, almoſt every one learning Engliſh here: ſome are paid two marks a leſſon; others two ſhillings; ſome one; and moſt of them what they can get: it is very hard-earned money at any price.

The moſt numerous claſs of people are yet to be deſcribed; viz. the *Brokers*, who are as numerous as the rats, and, like them, are everywhere to be ſeen, about the Exchange, near the wharfs, and by the water-ſide: they generally conſiſt of men, bred to trade, who had formerly been merchants, and failed,—clerks,—the greateſt number of them are to be found among the young and idle, non-deſcripts, men regularly belonging to none of the orders of ſociety, and men who have nothing elſe to do but to watch the paſſing moment and buſineſs of the hour, altogether dependent upon the greateſt chapter in the book — *the chapter of* accidents. There are brokers for *every thing*; and every man is a broker who chuſes to call himſelf ſo. Some of the ſworn-brokers are very reſpectable, do much buſineſs, get much money, and live in a very good ſtile.

A *newſpaper* is almoſt neceſſary—ſuch is the force of habit—to the exiſtence of an Engliſhman; and they are ſtill more eager after them here than any where elſe: the moment the arrival of a mail is announced, every one is running to get a ſight of them. They are taken in at *Atkinſon's*, *Lilburne's*, *Stuart's*, *Tornquiſt's*, and *the London Coffee-houſe*, near the Exchange.

There are ſeveral *German* and *French* newſpapers printed here. Of the *German*, entitled *the Correſpondent*, they are ſaid to print one hundred thouſand copies every week.

Some time ago an Engliſh newſpaper was printed here; but it was ſaid to have been very ill conducted; on which account it did not anſwer, and was dropped altogether. In no place is an Engliſh newſpaper ſo much wanted. In other great commercial places, buſineſs is much facilitated by means of *advertiſements*; but here, no one knows what another has to ſell, and, in order to find the article wanted, he muſt apply through the medium of a broker: here, too, advertiſements are more neceſſary, as goods are not diſplayed in ſhops, as in England and France; the Germans actually *hide* theirs; and it requires no inconſiderable degree of ingenuity and induſtry to find them. A ſmall Engliſh weekly paper, employed merely as an *advertiſer*, would be of great uſe, and would undoubtedly be encouraged.

The two Engliſh poſt-days are Tueſdays and Fridays: letters muſt be put into the poſt-office before ten at night, and fivepence paid for each letter.

Hamburg is the principal of thoſe commercial towns which formerly aſſociated, for the purpoſe of mutual defence, under the title of the *Hans Towns*.

It is a city of immenſe trade, and highly important to all the States of Europe, but certainly the moſt ſo to Great Britain, particularly in time of war: its harbour has never before been ſo crowded with Britiſh ſhips, or its houſes ſo filled with Britiſh ſubjects. Without this city, England muſt have renounced all her trade with the Continent, which at preſent forms two-thirds of the buſineſs carried on here. In a word, Great Britain and Hamburg are reciprocally neceſſary to each other. How much the trade of Great Britain reſts upon its independence, and the free navigation of the Elbe, is obvious from preſent exiſting circumſtances. In conſequence of only its *temporary* ſuſpenſion, and the interruption of its commerce for a few weeks, complaint has been daily poured into this city from every part of England, and naturally enough, for from hence Engliſh goods are conveyed to every part of the Continent; viz. to France, Holland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Spain, Italy, &c.

From the preſent ſituation of Europe, its extent of commerce muſt neceſſarily exceed the capital of the merchants here, and muſt, of courſe, in a great meaſure, be carried on by means of Britiſh capitals. Britiſh commercial agents here are very numerous.

How much England is concerned in preſerving the preſent conſtitution of Hamburg, and its independence, is obvious from Lord *Hawkeſbury's* late letter to the Senate, in which he aſſures them of Britiſh protection in the ſtrongeſt terms. The ſame may be inferred from the pardon of *Napper Tandy*,

Tandy *, as tending to prevent Hamburg being involved in a diſpute with France on that account.

The duty impoſed on Britiſh goods landed at Hamburg does not exceed one and a half *per cent. ad valorem.*

Great quantities of all kinds of Britiſh goods go from hence to the different fairs, which are held three times in every year, at *Frankfort* on the Main, *Frankfort* on the Oder, *Leipſic*, and *Brunſwick*: they are ſubject to a ſmall duty on entering the town: the Poliſh Jews bring immenſe ſums in gold to theſe fairs, particularly to *Leipſic*.—After theſe fairs, vaſt numbers, of all countries, come from different parts to Hamburg, for the purpoſe of buying goods againſt the approaching fairs.

In the laſt hundred years, there have been *fifty* of them ſpent in war between France and England; during which period, it has been the conſtant endeavour of France to diſtreſs, and, as far as in her power, prevent, the Britiſh trade with this city: nevertheleſs France muſt neceſſarily be much intereſted in the independence of Hamburg, inaſmuch as her trade is conſiderably ſerved by it, particularly in time of war, by exporting French goods to the North, which ſhe cannot cover with a fleet, as is the caſe with England. France alſo carries on, during peace, a very conſiderable trade in her colonial products; ſuch as ſugar, coffee, &c. from St. Domingo, Iſle de France, &c.; her wines and manufactured goods ſent to the North, for the moſt part, alſo, paſs through Hamburg. This great traffic, in which the annual imports were eſtimated, before the war, at ſixty millions of livres, is ſtill carried on, *via* Holland, or entirely overland to Hamburg.

Hamburg is a famous place of *exchange*, in which France does much buſineſs, and draws much money. Theſe advantages would be all loſt to France, if Hamburg ſhould fall into the hands of any ſingle Power. It is a known declaration of *Bonaparte*, that he never had a thought of interfering with the independence of Hamburg.

The policy of Hamburg is principally directed to its commerce, which is exerciſed with great dexterity by its Senate; and many a political ſtorm is averted by their ſkill in negotiation.

It has been whiſpered, that Hamburg had much to apprehend, in point of ſecurity, from *Pruſſia*; but apparently without any well-founded reaſon. *Pruſſia* has protected it during the whole of the preſent war, and is likewiſe intereſted in its independence, as carrying on a conſiderable trade in corn, timber, and other articles, through Hamburg. This protection was ſuppoſed to have ceaſed from the moment the Danes occupied its gates; but this event has probably been occaſioned by political cauſes, now *doing* at leaſt, if not *done*, *away*. The Court of *Berlin* has demanded of the Cabinet of *Copenhagen* the evacuation of the city, and the free navigation of the Elbe; the latter has been already effected, the former may be hourly expected. The linen of Sileſia could find no ſale till the opening of the Elbe was effected. This was ſtated

* In anſwer to an apology addreſſed by the Senate of Hamburg to the Conſuls of France, relative to *Napper Tandy* and his aſſociates, in which they remark, "*that their ruin and utter annihilation would have been the inevitable conſequence of a refuſal,*" the following Note was tranſmitted them:

BONAPARTE, *Firſt Conſul of the Republic, to the Burgomaſters and Senate of the Free and Imperial City of Hamburg.*

Paris, 9th Nivoſe—8th Year.

We have received your letter, Gentlemen: it is no juſtification of your conduct; it is by courage and virtue alone that States are preſerved; cowardice and vice prove their ruin.

You have violated the laws of hoſpitality: ſuch a violation would not have taken place among the barbarian hordes of the deſart: your fellow-citizens will impute it to you as an eternal reproach.

The two unfortunate men will die illuſtrious; but their blood will be a ſource of greater evils to their perſecutors than could be brought upon them by a whole army.

BONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul.
H. B. MARET, Secretary, &c.

in a petition to the King of Pruſſia, by the merchants of Sileſia; and his Majeſty inſtantly effected that meaſure which has given ſo much joy to Hamburg, as well as the different Powers that trade with her.

It ſeems the general opinion, that the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia (Alexander the Iſt) has adopted all the great political principles of the late Empreſs (Catharine the IId); and his different edicts ſeem to confirm this opinion. It is known, *that* Princeſs uſed every exertion to carry into effect the famous Convention of *Gottorp*, in 1763, by which Hamburg was declared entirely independent of Denmark; and, of courſe, the preſent Emperor will not fail giving his aid towards the confirmation and continuance of this Convention.

The commercial intercourſe between Ruſſia and Hamburg is, and has been, of the greateſt importance to Ruſſia, ſince Holland has loſt its former trade; their commercial intercourſe has much increaſed ſince Ruſſia has thrown off its fetters, and reſtored trade to the ſame freedom it poſſeſſed under the late Empreſs.

Theſe four great Powers are alike intereſted in the freedom of Hamburg; and therefore they will never conſent to give the poſſeſſion of it to any ſingle Power. Mutual wants form the great cement of ſociety; and it is to mutual *jealouſy* that Hamburg owes its ſecurity.

The Emperor of Germany, with the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, muſt feel the ſame lively concern for the independence of this place; for how could ſubſidies be paid, or any buſineſs done between England and Auſtria, did Hamburg belong to any nation at war with theſe latter Powers.

There are here large warehouſes for corn; immenſe quantities of corn are continually exported from hence to England. *Alſo* public mills, for the ſale of flour, the profits of which accrue to the town: here every man has the privilege of ſending his corn to be ground; and he may buy it here; and, as the price is fixed, there can be no impoſition: it is to be had, too, conſiderably cheaper.

It is a prevailing opinion, that whenever peace takes place, the adventitious commerce of Hamburg will revert to its old channels, and, of courſe, be very conſiderably diminiſhed. But this may be reaſonably doubted: a peace muſt neceſſarily leave it in poſſeſſion of a very great trade; for it is well known, *new* commercial connections are very ſlowly formed: it is as difficult to turn the current of trade as that of a tide, which alike delights to flow in its accuſtomed channels.

There is a *Directory* for Hamburg, publiſhed annually, but it is ſaid to be very imperfect: certain it is, names are eaſily overlooked, from not being printed in regular alphabetical order.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR MAY 1803.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery, from the earlieſt Period to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century; forming an extenſive Syſtem of Hydrography. By James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. Domeſtic Chaplain to the Prince, and Vicar of Preſton. Vol. I. 4to.

THIS important work, the reſult of accurate and extenſive reſearches, of uncommon aſſiduity, and of patient perſeverance, is compiled from the moſt authentic documents in our own, and the other languages of Europe, pre-

ſerved in the repoſitories of learning in different countries. It is in the United Kingdom of Great Britain that works of this claſs ought to be peculiarly patronized, and univerſally encouraged: for being the firſt maritime power in the world, every record, every illuſtration, of the wonderful ſucceſs that has accompanied the progreſs of naval affairs, and the progreſſive improvements in the ſcience of navigation, merits a diſtinguiſhing, an honourable preference, as being of the higheſt conſequence, both in a political and a commercial point of view, and intimately connected with the welfare of the State, as well as with the private intereſts of individuals. We therefore notice, with great ſatisfaction, that the preſent volume is dedicated, by permiſſion, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the liberal patron of uſeful literature; that the outline of the plan was projected under the auſpices, and with the approbation, of Earl Spencer, when his Lordſhip preſided at the Board of Admiralty; and that the arrangement of the whole was likewiſe formed by that zealous mariner Admiral John Willet Payne.

Under this eminent Officer, Mr. Clarke's attention was firſt directed to Naval Literature.—"His ardent mind pointed out whatever of novelty, or of utility, had hitherto been neglected; and whilſt his genius caſt new light on the *deſiderata* thus preſented, his converſation cheered my fatigue, and his enthuſiaſm prolonged my induſtry." Many other able coadjutors, whoſe friendly communications greatly leſſened the labours of the author, and whoſe names are inſerted in the preface, with grateful acknowledgements, enabled him to proceed, with confidence, in the execution of a work, which, he was by them informed, "was wanted by the literary world, and particularly by naval men; and that it would prove an eſſential ſervice to future Navigators, to have the principal diſcoveries of their predeceſſors connected and arranged." This he has accordingly attempted, and, as far as our judgment may be relied on, has ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of his friends, who could hardly form an idea that a ſubject of ſuch magnitude, and apparently ſo foreign to the uſual courſe of ſtudies purſued by Clergymen, could be treated in ſo maſterly a manner as we find it in the preſent volume, which compriſes the Hiſtory of Maritime Diſcovery from the earlieſt Period, nearly to the Cloſe of the *Fifteenth* Century, and completes Book I. or the great diviſion of its progreſs in different parts of the world. Book II. will carry on the Hiſtory from the above period, in Vol. II. preparing for the preſs.

An introduction, under the title of "Hiſtorical Memoir of ancient Maritime Diſcoveries," forms a diſtinct and extenſive portion of the volume, and brings the reader, in the due order of time, to the era of the commencement of the liberties of Europe, which laid the foundation of commercial navigation in that quarter of the world; and from which data our Author enters regularly upon the hiſtory of the progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery, having the intereſts of commerce in view, as the beneficial reſult of thoſe diſcoveries.

Our preſent analyſis, for the clearer illuſtration of his comprehenſive plan, will be confined to the introductory Sections.

Sect. I. contains a Review of the earlieſt Periods of Navigation. From an Orthodox Divine of the Church of England, in theſe times of ſcepticiſm, and apoſtacy from the belief of the origin of all things, as recorded in ſacred hiſtory, it may be conſidered as an indiſpenſible duty "to deſiſt from the accuſtomed repetition of Pagan fables, and to refer his readers to more ſublime and authentic records;" but when he aſſumes the character of the "enlightened Hiſtorian," as the groundwork of his reference, he muſt not expect to eſcape the criticiſms of the enlightened Philoſophers of his day and generation, on the following paſſage: "He will recall to their attention that ſtupendous act of Divine Mercy and Immutable Juſtice, by which the human race was puniſhed and preſerved; by which the earth was purified to its utmoſt extent: he will affirm, and appeal to Heaven for the truth of his opinion, that the great archetype of Navigation was the ARK OF NOAH, conſtructed by Divine direction."

As little diſpoſed as our Author, to enter into the labyrinth of Grecian Mythology, in which, as he further affirms, "the great maſters of hiſtory, even in our own times, have confuſed themſelves and their readers," we ſhall only

only obſerve, that this Section exhibits the Author's profound erudition, his ſtudious inveſtigation of various authorities ancient and modern, and his political dexterity in ſupporting his cauſe by the aid of powerful allies. *See* his curious and copious notes to pages 4, 5, 6, and 7, of this Section. One modern authority, however, he has omitted, the late pious and Reverend Mr. Romaine, who ſome years back was appointed Profeſſor of Aſtronomy to Greſham College; and ſet out in his lectures with affirming, and attempting to prove, that *Moſes* was a greater, and more enlightened, Aſtronomer and Natural Philoſopher than *Sir Iſaac Newton*; but ſuch was the ſtupidity of the Truſtees of this ancient inſtitution, and of his auditors, that he was obliged to reſign. If we are to give full credit to thoſe authors who are cited by our enlightened Hiſtorian, Jubal, *the father of all ſuch as handle the harp and the organ*, was the original Apollo of the Eaſt, and the Indian *Narada*. Jabal, *the father of ſuch as dwell in tents, and of ſuch as have cattle*, was the prototype of the rural Pan, the *Apollo Nonius* of the Greeks, and the *Creeſhna* of India. In Tubal-Cain, we mark the firſt diſcoverer of a factitious metal, formed by a mixture of *lapis calaminaris* with copper infuſion, ſince this renowned ante-diluvian is mentioned as being the inſtructor of every artificer in braſs and iron. *Fire-arms*, and the uſe of gunpowder, were known to the Ante-diluvians; "and it was by the powers of the *magnet*, as a ſecondary means under Divine Providence, that *Noah* was enabled to perform his dreadful voyage over, to regain the temperate Chaldean region, which we have proved was the happy abode of the antediluvian Patriarchs." Our Author is apprehenſive that this ſentiment may appear *romantic*; we leave it to his readers to decide the paradox, who will bear in mind the declaration of Solomon—"There is nothing new in the world."

The Pagan titles of Noah's Ark, and of his name, are the ſubjects of another portion of this Section, together with their alluſions to the *Noachic Dove*—The progreſs of the *Amonians*, of the *Cuthites*, of the poſterity of *Shem*; the origin of Maps and Charts; the eſtabliſhment of Nautical Colleges and Light-houſes; the earlieſt diviſion of the Horizon; the mode of dividing the Day and Night into *Watches*; and a Diſſertation to prove that the *Atlantis* of Plato is *America*; are the moſt remarkable novelties in the remaining pages.

Sect. II. refers to the ſacred periods of hiſtory, as connected with the progreſs of maritime diſcovery—offers conjectures on the country of *Ophir* and the *Tarſhiſh* of *Solomon*; and the voyage of the *Phenician* Navigators who ſailed under the orders of *Pharaoh-Necho*. Under this head, we are entertained with the irruption of the Aſſyrians of *Nineveh* into India, under *Semiramis*; and proofs of the exiſtence of that character. Upper Egypt is ſaid to have been early occupied by the *Mizraim*, who retired to their place of allotment before the *Titanic* war, and were attended by their brethren the ſons of *Phut*. The *Sphere*, the invention of which is aſſigned by Sir Iſaac Newton to *Chiron*, or *Muſæus*, is, on the authority of Jacob Bryant*, ſtated to be, in reality, of Egyptian origin, and the invention of the *Mizraim*; and the Zodiac an aſſemblage of Egyptian hieroglyphics. "The true *Phenicians* were the ſons of *Eſau*, who was in ſcripture called *Edom*; their firſt ſettlement was at *Mount Seir*, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, which from them received its name. The Edomites, in proceſs of time, obtained poſſeſſion of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, cities of Canaan: they diſcovered the Iſland of *Cyprus*, or *Cupher*, about one thouſand and ſix years before the Chriſtian era. A conſideration of the origin of *Phenice*, and its maritime character during the periods of Sacred Hiſtory, naturally leads our Author to that memorable teſtimony, which the prophet *Ezekiel*, who flouriſhed two hundred and ſixty years before the fall of Tyre, gave of this city and its moſt ancient commerce. The whole of that ſublime record is, therefore, preſented to the attention of his readers, from the tranſlation by Biſhop *Newcombe*, with a ſelection of his notes.

The origin of the Hebrews; a brief account of their voyages; the commercial arrangements of Solomon; and on the authority of *Purchas*, in his treatiſe

* Author of a new Syſtem; or, an Analyſis of Ancient Mythology: containing an Account of the principal Events in the firſt ages, from the *Deluge* to the *Diſperſion*, &c. 3 vols. 4to. London, 1776.

on King Solomon's Navie, ſent from *Eziongeber* to *Ophir*, corroborated by *Bochart* in his work and ſacred Geography, it is demonſtrated, that *Ophir* was the great Iſland *Taprobana*, ſince called *Zeilan* and *Ceylon*, which produces gold, ivory, precious ſtones, and peacocks. This part of the ſecond Section is a moſt curious trait of ancient hiſtory; is illuſtrated by a variety of notes, and decorated with an engraved view of Columbo harbour, in this ancient iſland, taken from the anchorage in the road.

The third Section, entiled *Review of Grecian Periods*, expoſes the prevailing errors in the Grecian hiſtory, the outlines of which may be traced in the following paragraph: "The confined nature of an introduction will not allow me to enter at large on this, and various other diſcuſſions connected with the *navigation*, or *hydrography*, of the ancients; and for ſome of theſe omitted particulars, the reader is neceſſarily referred to the Diſſertations ſubjoined in the Appendix; particularly, *Galvano's Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery* and *Locke's Hiſtory of Navigation*. To reflect light, borrowed from *Bryant*, on the fables of *Greece*; to deſcribe, with his aſſiſtance, the eſtabliſhment of its maritime powers; to conſider their ſkill in navigation and ſhip-building; and to mark the moſt authentic of their voyages; ſuch are the leading ſubjects of the preſent Section."

The reflected light thrown on the fables of Greece may more properly be termed, conſigning them to oblivion; for our Author informs his readers, that he ſhall be obliged to ſet aſide many ancient Lawgivers and Princes, who were ſuppoſed to have formed republics, and to have founded kingdoms.—"I cannot acquieſce in the ſtale legends of *Deucalion* of Theſſaly, of *Inachus* of Argos, and *Ægialeus* of Sicyon; nor in the long line of Princes derived from them. No ſuch conqueſts were ever atchieved as are aſcribed to *Oſiris*, *Dionyſius*, and *Seſoſtris*; the hiſtories of *Perſeus* and *Hercules* are equally void of truth. I am convinced, and I hope I ſhall ſatisfactorily prove, that *Cadmus* never brought letters to Greece, and that no ſuch perſon exiſted as the Grecians have deſcribed. I make as little account of the hiſtories of *Saturn*, *Janus*, *Pelops*, *Atlas*, *Dardanus*, *Minos of Crete*, and *Zoroaſter of Bactria*. It ſeems to me plain beyond doubt, that there were no ſuch perſons as the *Grecian Argonauts*; and that the expedition of *Jaſon* to *Colchis* was a fable." If the judgment of the learned in our Univerſities: in other reſpectable ſeminaries for public and private education; and if thoſe men of letters in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who are moſt diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge and love of ancient hiſtory; ſhall, after they have read and duly weighed the evidences in this Section, confirm the opinions we have juſt quoted, part of the ſyſtem of our preſent ſcholaſtic ſtudies may be aboliſhed, and loads of learned lumber in our libraries may be conſigned to the cheeſemonger or the trunkmaker: for to what purpoſe ſhall we continue to burthen the minds of our young *Tyros* with idle fables, groſs falſehoods, and partial miſrepreſentations!

In the fourth Section we begin to tread upon firm ground; controverſy, doubt, and obſcurity, give way to the elucidation and conformation of authentic narrative; and the hiſtoric page charms, while it inſtructs, the attentive reader. It includes the *Carthaginian* and *Roman* periods; and the introduction to the inveſtigation of the former merits particular notice.

"The hiſtory of the maritime diſcoveries and commerce of the *Carthaginians* has been often neglected, in order to allow a more extenſive ſpace to deſcribe the bold and rapacious flight of the Roman eagle. In the conqueſt of *Carthage*, hiſtorians have only beheld the ſubjugation of a mighty republic overwhelmed by its own factions and the arms of Rome; whereas, in truth, the deſtruction of this metropolis of Africa affected the whole ſyſtem of civilized life throughout the world. The triumph of Rome was the triumph of the Sword over the milder and more beneficent reign of commercial power. When Carthage fell, the naval and mercantile character was buried amidſt its ruins, and the military manners of Rome came forward to ſubjugate and to delude mankind."

Had Carthage triumphed, and the Roman power been ſubdued, our Hiſtorian conjectures that the progreſs of nautical ſcience would have been greatly advanced: the diſcovery of *the Cape of Good Hope*, and of *America*, would have afforded, at an earlier period, an ample ſcope for the genius of ancient commerce,

merce, whoſe reſources and influence, increaſed with the lapſe of ages, would thus not only have meliorated the condition of mankind, but would alſo have prevented the monopoly of power, and the long night of ſlumber. Leaving theſe reflections to the ſpeculative enquirer into the contradictory accounts of the riſe and fall of ancient ſtates and empires, we may follow, with pleaſure, the line of authentic hiſtory, as it is continued, in a maſterly manner, through this Section; from which we learn, that the colony of *Carthage* muſt have been planted at an early period of the Phenician empire, ſince *Herodotus* places a celebrated engagement between the *Carthaginians* and *Phocæans* in the reign of *Cyrus*, five hundred years before the Chriſtian era. Two moſt curious documents, reſpecting the Naval Hiſtory of *Carthage*, have deſcended to us, in the treaties of peace and commerce preſerved by *Polybius*. The firſt, concluded twenty-eight years before the expedition of *Xerxes*, in the conſulſhip of *Junius Brutus* and *Marcus Horatius*, is marked by a watchful commercial ſpirit, anxious to encourage navigation. The ſecond may be ſtiled, "The Great Navigation Act of *Carthage*;" and, in fact, it may have ſerved as a model for modern nations, for it contains every ſtipulation that could be required for the ſecurity of the commerce and navigation of the Carthaginians againſt the competition and the military enterprizes of the Romans. Theſe memorable treaties, taken from *Hampton's* tranſlation of *Polybius*, are introduced into this diviſion of the work, to demonſtrate the great power of Carthage at that period, which could, in a manner, give laws to trade, and oblige the Romans to ſubmit to a limited navigation whilſt in the rapid career of conqueſts by land.

To *Carthage* ſucceeded the valuable *Phenician* colony of *Gades*; and in ſupporting the cauſe of the mother-country, at this ſettlement, againſt the native *Iberians*, the Carthaginians are recorded to have firſt paſſed the Straits. The commerce of the Carthaginians was various and extenſive, and the profeſſion of a merchant was eſteemed the moſt honourable of all others. The particular commodities with which it ſupplied other countries are enumerated, and furniſh ſome entertaining anecdotes reſpecting the ancient mode of traffic; the trade for gold duſt, &c. An account of the voyage of *Hanno* is the next curious document in this Section, copied from the tranſlation by Purchas, and enriched with copious notes, ſelected from the remarks of *Falconer*, *Major Rennel*, and other modern Geographers and Hiſtorians. A brief account is likewiſe given of *Himilco*'s voyage, another Carthaginian Navigator, who was ſent by the republic to the northward of the Straits of Gades, at the ſame time that *Hanno* ſailed on his African voyage of diſcovery. Mr. Clarke obſerves, that but little is known of the intereſting voyage of *Himilco*, becauſe it related to countries whence the Carthaginians imported their moſt valuable articles of commerce; from which we are to infer, that they kept it from the knowledge of their aſpiring rivals, the Romans: he contrives, however, to render that little a ſubject of curious inveſtigation, by notes of conſiderable extent, collected from different authors, who have given their opinions concerning the voyages of the ancients to the coaſt of *Cornwall*, the tin-trade, and the *Caſſiterides*, or *Scilly* Iſlands.

From theſe diſquiſitions we paſs on to the Roman period, when a new ſcene opens to our view. "The republic of Carthage was not apprehenſive of the ambitious deſigns of her implacable rival, until the Romans ventured to interfere with the Carthaginian commerce in Sicily. To command the paſſage of the Straits of *Meſſina* was the great political object of that period. A Roman garriſon had been ſent to *Rhegium* at the deſire of the inhabitants; the oppoſite coaſt of Sicily was defended by ſome Italians, called *Mamertines*, whilſt the Carthaginians, beſide other poſts in the Iſland, were eſtabliſhed at *Lilybeum*. Theſe Italians ſuddenly roſe on the citizens of *Meſſina*, murdered ſeveral, and ſeized upon their effects; the remainder applied to Carthage for ſuccour; and the reception of a corps of Carthaginian ſoldiers to defend the city againſt the Mamertines, whoſe cauſe the Romans ſupported, gave riſe to the firſt *Punic* war; the Romans from this time having reſolved on the conqueſt of Sicily and the deſtruction of Carthage. The maritime hiſtory of Rome commences at this era, when they borrowed ſome fifty-oared veſſels, and a few *triremes*, from

from the *Tarentines*, *Eleates*, *Locrians*, and *Neapolitans*, and compelled their legions to embark on a new element (or, rather, new to them, for our Author's language is not very correct), under the command of *Appius Claudius*, one of their Conſuls. The naval battles between the contending Powers, and the well-known hiſtory of the total ſubverſion of the Carthaginian republic, are related with preciſion, and the final reſult thus recorded: "For nearly three hundred years, the Carthaginians had ſtruggled to ſupport the ſovereignty of maritime commerce, and their dominion of the ſea, againſt the progreſs and inſatiable ambition of military power; when *Scipio Æmilianus*, in the year 146 before the Chriſtian era, was enabled to ſatiate the revenge of his country. The choiceſt treaſures of the ancient world were conſumed in the auguſt metropolis of Africa; nor could its riſing flames be viewed, even by Scipio, without emotion: he openly lamented the dreadful conſequences of ſuch implacable animoſity; and, in the ruin of Carthage, its conqueror was alarmed for the ſubſequent degradation of Rome."

The voyage of *Polybius* to the weſtern coaſts of Africa; a brief view of the knowledge which the ancients poſſeſſed of the *South Atlantic*; the reduction of Egypt to a province of the Roman empire by Auguſtus; the origin of the Naval power of the Goths; and the riſe of the modern commercial ſtates; are the remaining ſubjects of this Section; to which is annexed, a valuable Diſſertation, not generally known, "On the Commerce of the Romans, by the late Rev. William Clarke, of Chicheſter," originally printed in Dr. Taylor's Elements of Civil Law.

Beſide the view of Ceylon already noticed, this diviſion of the volume is decorated with the following elegant engravings:—Frontiſpiece—The Table Land of *the Cape of Good Hope*, ſeen through the Drift of a Tempeſt from the Eaſt: the portrait of *De Gama*'s ſhip is repreſented as broached to in the tempeſt, without any ſails, except her foreſail, which is flying to pieces.—Vignette the Ist, in Sect. II. a Repreſentation of the celebrated *Apamean* Medal, from Bryant. Vignette the IId, in the ſame Section, a Phenician Medal, from the collection of the late Dr. Hunter. Vignette the IIId, Sect. III. repreſents two of the Amonian Fire-Towers, Light Houſes, or Sacred Colleges, ſo celebrated in the early Periods of Maritime Hiſtory. Vignette the IVth, Sect. IV. marks the Origin of *the Trident*, as taken from the Sacred Triads of the *Indian Sceva*, on the ancient Pagodas of *Deogur*; copied, by Mr. Maurice's permiſſion, from the Indian Antiquities. Fuller explanations of theſe engravings will be found following the Table of Contents of the Volume, pages xxvii, xxviii, and xxix.

M.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

Eſſays on Miſcellaneous Subjects. By Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, and Member of Parliament. 8vo.

To thoſe who are unacquainted with the public and private character of the worthy Baronet, the following modeſt advertiſement, prefixed to the work before us, may be acceptable: a conſiderable body, however, of our fellow-citizens, who have long known and experienced the national benefits derived from his patriotic zeal in ſuggeſting, and obtaining, that uſeful inſtitution *the Board of Agriculture*, over which he preſided ſeveral years, will not ſtand in need of any preliminary explanation, being apprized by his former works, that all his literary labours have been devoted to the public ſervice.

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"I ſhould hardly have ventured to have troubled the world with this publication, had I not flattered myſelf with the idea, that any perſon who will take the trouble of peruſing the following Eſſays, will, on the whole, be inclined to ſay, "This is the work of an author who ſeems to have directed his attention to ſubjects connected with public utility and national improvement, and whoſe object was, *not to have lived in vain*."

The *firſt* Eſſay contains, Obſervations on the Nature and Advantages of Statiſtical Inquiries; with a Sketch of an Introduction to the propoſed Analyſis of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland. It will be recollected by many of our readers, that Sir John, by means of an extenſive correſpondence carried on by him, for ſeveral years, with the Clergy

of the Church of Scotland, was enabled to print, in *twenty-one* volumes octavo, a complete *Statiſtical* Account of Scotland; being a moſt valuable collection of intereſting facts, relative to the internal ſtate of that country: the purport of the preſent Eſſay is, to give a ſketch of the plan he meant to purſue, in drawing up an Analyſis of the whole, but which, "from various impeding circumſtances, he is apprehenſive he ſhall not be able to accompliſh; he therefore truſts, that ſome other perſon, more fully competent, will undertake it, upon the plan here laid down, or on any other that may be more likely to anſwer the objects he had in view;" *viz.* "to explain the advantages which ought to be derived from political inſtitutions, and the means of rendering thoſe advantages more generally attainable than they uſually are at preſent." It is to be wiſhed, however, that both his health and other circumſtances may admit of his executing himſelf the plan he recommends to the care of others.

Our limits will not permit a detail of particulars; but a clear idea of the work may be collected from the following outline: "The ſources of human happineſs are ſtated to be, animal or individual pleaſures, ſocial gratifications, and mental enjoyments. Political and moral obſervations are made on each of theſe ſources of human happineſs. Animal pleaſures are defined under three heads; food, clothing, and ſhelter. Social gratifications ariſe, *firſt*, from family connexions; *ſecondly*, from marriage, or the union of the ſexes; *thirdly* from the enjoyment of property; *fourthly*, from uſeful occupations; *fifthly*, from political inſtitutions. After expatiating at large on each of theſe enjoyments, he concludes with this reflection: "No individual can expect to poſſeſs them all; but that man is happieſt who enjoys the greateſt proportion of them; and that nation is the beſt governed where the greateſt number of perſons belonging to it find ſuch bleſſings the eaſieſt attainable. The next enquiry, then, will be, concerning the moſt likely means of rendering the enjoyments of life as general as poſſible.

"For this important purpoſe, real patriots, and practical ſtateſmen, muſt not be ſatisfied with partial and defective views of the ſituation of a country; they muſt wiſh to know the actual ſtate of its agriculture, its manufactures, and its commerce; and the means of improvement of which they are reſpectively capable—the amount of the population—the cauſes of its increaſe or decreaſe—the manner in which the territory of the country is poſſeſſed and cultivated—the nature and amount of the various productions of the ſoil—the value of the perſonal wealth or ſtock of the inhabitants, and how it can be augmented—the diſeaſes to which the people are ſubject, their cauſes and their cure—the occupations of the people—in what caſes they are entitled to encouragement, and where they ought to be ſuppreſſed—the condition of the poor, the beſt mode of exciting their induſtry, and furniſhing them with employment—the ſtate of ſchools, and other inſtitutions founded for the purpoſes of public utility—the ſtate of villages and towns, and the regulations beſt calculated for their police and government—and, above all, the ſtate of the manners, the morals, and the religious principles, of the people; and the means by which their temporal and eternal intereſts can beſt be promoted." The inveſtigation of theſe intereſting ſubjects, and the reſult of authentic, general reports tranſmitted by the Miniſters of the different pariſhes, and other authorities, conſtitute the ſtatiſtical account of Scotland, propoſed to be analyſed, according to the plan given in this Eſſay, pages 23, 24, and 25.

The *ſecond* Eſſay conſiſts of Benevolent obſervations on the means of enabling a cottager to keep a cow, by the produce of a ſmall portion of arable land. The humanity of bettering the condition of the poor, as well as the ſound policy of ſuch meaſures as may tend to the encouragement of rural induſtry, has lately excited the attention of ſome of our Nobility, and other great land proprietors; and it is at length clearly proved, that the demolition of ſmall cottages, and engroſſing of farms, has become a public evil, calling imperiouſly for a proper remedy: and none promiſes to be ſo effectual as the plan propoſed in this Eſſay. *Firſt*, That the cottager ſhall raiſe, by his own labour, ſome of the moſt material articles of ſubſiſtence for himſelf and his family; *ſecondly*, that he ſhall be enabled to ſupply the adjoining markets with the ſmaller agricultural productions; and, *thirdly*, that both he

and his family ſhall have it in their power to aſſiſt, that is, to work for the neighbouring great farmers, at all ſeaſons of the year, almoſt equally as well as if they had no land in occupation. It can hardly be queſtioned, ſays Sir John, that if it were practicable to have a number of cottagers of that deſcription in every pariſh, it would promote, in various reſpects, the intereſts of the public. Here let it be remembered, that till the rage for incloſures took place, and farms were added to farms, *by gentlemen farmers*, there were ſuch cottagers in almoſt every pariſh throughout the kingdom, who carried the little live ſtock they bred, ſuch as pigs and poultry, to market, and thus produced plenty, on moderate terms; not to mention eggs and butter, now bearing an enormous price. The extent of land requiſite to eſtabliſh a cottager according to the plan propoſed, is ſtated to be three ſtatute acres and a quarter. The mode of ſtocking ſuch a ſmall farm, the ſtock and inſtruments of huſbandry that would be ſufficient —the courſe of crops—the mode of maintaining the family—the value of the produce—the time required for cultivating the land—the expence of building the cottage—the amount of rent—the balance of income—and, finally, the advantages of the propoſed ſyſtem, are ſatisfactorily deſcribed. Our patriotic Senator concludes with aſking, "If any one can figure to himſelf a more delightful ſpectacle than to ſee an induſtrious cottager, his buſy wife, and healthy family, living in a comfortable houſe, rented by himſelf, cultivating their little territory with their own hands, and enjoying the profits ariſing from their own labour and induſtry? Or whether it is poſſible for a generous landholder to employ his property with more ſatisfaction, or in a manner more likely to promote not only his own, but the public intereſt, than by endeavouring to increaſe the number of ſuch cottagers, and encouraging, by every means in his power, the exertions of ſo meritorious, and ſo important, a claſs of the community?"

The *third* Eſſay offers hints to Huſbandmen, as to the advantages of old paſtures, and on the converſion of graſs lands into tillage. The *fourth* contains hints regarding Cattle—with an Appendix on the different kinds of Cattle Farms.

The ſubſtance of an Addreſs to a Society, conſtituted at Edinburgh, for the improvement of Britiſh wool, is reprinted, with alterations, as the *fifth* Eſſay in this valuable collection. The pains taken by Sir John Sinclair to improve the breed of ſheep, and meliorate the quality of our wool, deſerves the grateful acknowledgments of all perſons intereſted in the proſperity of our woollen manufactures: and we hope that the ſalutary meaſures he recommended to the Edinburgh Society will be adopted in England. The importation of foreign ſheep ſeems to be a meaſure worthy the attention of the Imperial Parliament. "If Arabia," ſays our Author, "is to be ranſacked for the improvement of our race of horſes, why may not ſimilar means be uſed for improving our breed of ſheep? The foreign breed from which I entertain the higheſt expectations are thoſe which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Mount Atlas, in Africa, which, there is every reaſon to believe, are, in every reſpect, greatly ſuperior to the Spaniſh, and to a mixture with which the Spaniſh breed itſelf, in a great meaſure, owes its excellence."

The *ſixth* Eſſay conſiſts of an Addreſs to the Board of Agriculture on the cultivation and improvement of the waſte lands of the kingdom. The *ſeventh* is the ſubſtance of a Speech in a Committee of the whole Houſe of Commons, on the means of improving the ſyſtem of private Bills of Incloſure, and the Reſolutions of the Select Committee on that ſubject. The *eighth* conſiſts of hints regarding certain meaſures calculated to improve an extenſive property, more eſpecially applicable to an eſtate in the northern parts of Scotland. This Eſſay includes obſervations on a variety of ſubjects relative to agricultural improvements, and miſcellaneous objects. The introduction informs the reader, that Sir John, having for ſome time paſt directed his attention to inquiries connected with the general ſtate of the country, and the means of its improvement, now propoſes to apply the reſult of ſome of the moſt important of thoſe inquiries to the cultivation of his own eſtate, ſituated in the county of *Caithneſs*, at the northern extremity of Scotland, "whither the ſpirit of improvement has only lately penetrated, and where many ancient prejudices ſtill exiſt." As we cannot enter into an analyſis of every ſpecific improvement

ment pointed out in this uſeful Eſſay, we ſhall only direct the attention of thoſe whom it may concern to the plan of building and letting on leaſes of twenty-one years, to little farmers, *Cottage Farms*, a ſpecimen of which is given in an engraving of a houſe and offices, built for a ſmall farm on the Author's eſtate, "which, without being attended with much expence, yet, from its having the appearance of an ancient Gothic building, has become a diſtinguiſhed ornament to all the neighbourhood."

New Towns are likewiſe amongſt the means not only recommended, but tried, by this patriotic ſpeculator, who is building a new town, called *Thurſo*, on the ſcite of an old one of the ſame name, on part of his eſtate, already mentioned. The plan is exhibited with proper explanations, on a beautiful engraving, and we readily agree with him (if the whole is executed according to the plan) "that there is every reaſon to believe, that, in point of beauty and convenience, it will not be ſurpaſſed by any erection of the ſame extent of which Europe can boaſt. No town can be better ſituated for manufactures and foreign commerce, being within a few hours' ſail of the *German* and *Atlantic* Oceans: with reſpect to fiſheries, that important ſource of Northern wealth, it is likewiſe admirably ſituated; for, at preſent, the fiſhing ſmacks which ſupply the London markets with cod, being driven from *the Dogger Bank*, rendezvous in its neighbourhood."

An account of the origin of the Board of Agriculture at London, and its progreſs for three years after its eſtabliſhment, is the ſubject of the *ninth* Eſſay. Documents are annexed, which compriſe all Sir John Sinclair's proceedings in Parliament, relative to the Inſtitution, to his appointment to the Preſidency, &c. with his ſpeeches and addreſſes at various meetings of the Board; and on other occaſions.

The *tenth* Eſſay conſiſts of Propoſals for eſtabliſhing, by ſubſcription, a new Inſtitution, to be called *the Plough*, or Joint Stock Farming and Experimental Society, for aſcertaining the Principles of Agricultural Improvement. Part of the plan was, to eſtabliſh eight experimental, arable, and grazing farms, in the neighbourhood of London, and in different parts of the kingdom, at the expence of 4000l. for each, on an average; and we believe one was erected, and the ground properly laid out, as a ſpecimen; but the whole ſcheme was fruſtrated: for, "after having raiſed a ſubſcription to the amount of 30,000l. which would ſoon have reached 80,000l. or any other ſum that might be judged neceſſary, a charter of incorporation was refuſed." It is a pity that Sir John Sinclair's prophetic ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons againſt Mr. Pitt's Income Tax, when it was firſt propoſed, was not annexed to this Eſſay. It might have thrown ſome light, both on Sir John's *reſignation* of the Preſidency of the Board of Agriculture, and on the above-mentioned refuſal. An engraving repreſents the diſpoſition of an experimental Farm of four hundred acres, divided into four departments of one hundred acres each.

A Letter to the Proprietor of an extenſive Property, on the means of promoting the comfort, and improving the ſituation, of the people in his neighbourhood, by our Author, forms the *eleventh* Eſſay. The *twelfth*, and laſt, is on the curious and entertaining ſubject of *Longevity*. It is digeſted under the following heads: 1. The circumſtances tending to promote Longevity; 2. The rules which have been adopted by thoſe who have attained to great ages; 3. The peculiar deſcription of countries moſt remarkable for long life; 4. Tables of Longevity, and of the duration of human life; four Tables of the Longevity of the Penſioners in Greenwich Hoſpital above the age of eighty; and a Table of their Diet in the Hoſpital, &c. are valuable additions to the uſeful contents of this collection of Eſſays.

M.

Facts and Obſervations reſpecting the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath, in Gout, Rheumatiſm, Palſy, and other Diſeaſes. By Ralph Blegborough, M. D. and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

EVERY invention, every new diſcovery, as well as every improvement in the theory and practice of medicine, having a tendency to alleviate, or remove, bodily pain and infirmities; to leſſen the weight of thoſe perſonal miſeries

miſeries to which human life is ſubjected; ought to be received with gratitude, examined with the cloſeſt attention, tried with candour, and, if found to anſwer, in any conſiderable degree, the valuable purpoſes for which it is introduced to our knowledge, ſhould be zealouſly recommended to the community at large.

On theſe principles, the facts and obſervations reſpecting the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath, as ſtated by Dr. Blegborough, have been withheld, for a ſhort time, from our readers, that we might be the better enabled to aſſure them, that we have obtained ſatisfactory information, independent of the ſtrong evidence in the Doctor's publication, of the great utility of the invention, the knowledge of which, for the benefit of unfortunate invalids, humanity has preſcribed to us to extend, as far as it is in our power, to our fellow-ſubjects in every part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Before we enter upon the ſubject itſelf, the example of filial reſpect which the Doctor has ſet to ſons, who have attained to the age of manhood, and are ſettled in the world, ought not to paſs unnoticed, eſpecially as it is one of the very few faults that foreigners can juſtly lay to our charge, "that of neglecting, more than any other civilized people, the unremitting attention, public regard, and open reſpect, which are due to aged parents, from their offſpring, to the lateſt hour of their exiſtence." It is too prevailing a cuſtom in England, when young men and women, but more particularly the former, have launched out into public life, to imagine, and even to promulgate it as a maxim amongſt their juvenile companions, "that the *Old Folks* ſhould retire to ſome obſcure family-reſidence in town or country, give up all ſocial enjoyments, and leave the world for them to buſtle and ſport in." They manage things more affectionately on the Continent, where it is no uncommon thing to ſee gay, faſhionable ſons and daughters, of from twenty-five to forty years of age, conducting their fathers, and ſome even their grandfathers, to their ſeats at the feſtive board, or to public aſſemblies for ſocial amuſements. A frame of mind thus diſpoſed, probably ſuggeſted the idea of the following elegant Dedication:

"*To Henry Blegborough, Eſq. a man who, in diſcharging his various duties, relative, profeſſional, ſocial, and civil, has been equalled by few and excelled by none; theſe pages are moſt dutifully and affectionately inſcribed by his Son,* THE AUTHOR."

The explanation of the beneficial purpoſes to which the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath may be applied, is introduced by a conciſe diſſertation on other uſeful inventions and diſcoveries, ſome of which have been the reſult of the preſent improved ſyſtem of philoſophy, whilſt the knowledge of others has been entirely owing to chance.

"Who, forty years ago, would have believed, that air and water are compound bodies; or could have foreſeen the many uſeful purpoſes to which the attainment of their conſtituent principles makes them applicable? A little while prior to that period, who could have conceived the extenſive powers of the ſteam engine? The detection of the Galvanic principle, our knowledge of which is at preſent but dawning, aroſe in chance; and lays open a wide field for a philoſophic mind. It furniſhes, beyond all doubt, a clue to many and great improvements. The diſcovery of the vaccine diſeaſe, I am told, the ingenious Dr. Jenner, with his uſual modeſty and candour, does not heſitate to acknowledge, had its origin in chance."

"The invention, the beneficial effects of which, in the treatment of many diſeaſes, it is the purpoſe of the following pages to point out, was alſo fortuitous; and will, it is hoped, prove of more conſequence to mankind than many others; inaſmuch as its object is of the laſt importance. Water and air, which till lately were thought ſimple and undecompoſable bodies, are the means by which its powers are put in action. The firſt is made the vehicle for conveying the matter of heat into the ſyſtem, for increaſing the force of the circulation, for relaxing ſpaſmodic contractions and obſtructions; and, at the ſame time, for giving tone to the vaſcular ſyſtem. The medical uſes to which air may be applied are extenſive beyond calculation; whether we conſider its application with regard to the circumſtances of temperature, or of the increaſe or diminution of its natural preſſure: the removal of atmoſpheric preſſure muſt produce powerful effects; and

and the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath is certainly the moſt powerful agent of this kind that has yet been uſed."

The Doctor has given a caſe or two of each diſeaſe in which the uſe of the machine has been ſucceſsful, either in relieving, or adminiſtering a perfect cure. Caſes, when publiſhed by *quacks* to promote the ſale of their own *noſtrums*, are calculated to delude the ignorant and unwary; but when candidly related by medical profeſſors of eſtabliſhed reputation, and well known probity, they are the beſt teſtimonials that can be produced to engage invalids to make a fair trial of any new remedy recommended to them by ſuch men.

The deſcription of the machine, without the proper references to the plate which forms a frontiſpiece to this little pocket volume, would convey but an imperfect idea to our readers: we therefore, with great ſatisfaction, recommend the whole performance to them.

"Mr. Smith, of *Brighthelmſtone*, alias *Brighton*, a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi, London, whoſe mechanical genius is well known to the world, claims the merit of the invention; and has, by occaſional alterations in the ſpace of ſome years, brought it to its preſent ſtate of ſimplicity and perfection. The idea of ſucking poiſon from wounds firſt led him to believe that mechanical means might be employed, on the ſame principle, to a great extent. A Letter to the Proprietor, from Dr. Hamilton, Phyſician to the London Diſpenſary, who accidentally ſaw the effects produced by its application, ſtrengthened our confidence in it, prior to the peruſal of the ſubjoined caſes, of its application in *Gout, Derangement of the Functions of the Bladder, Acute Rheumatiſm, Palſy, Cutaneous Diſeaſe, Ulcer of the Leg, Severe Pain of the Back and Hip, Ptyaliſm, Leproſy, Ulceration of the Hands and Feet, Tetanus, Amenorrhœa, Dropſy.* The remarks ariſing from the conſideration of theſe diſeaſes, and the application of the machine, which the Doctor ſays is neither more nor leſs than a large cupping-glaſs, with the additional advantage of fomenting the part, are highly meritorious.

An advertiſement by Mr. James, ſon-in-law to the Patentee, Mr. Smith, recites the date and privileges of the Patent, "which, without ſolicitation, was preſſed upon Mr. Smith, by his Majeſty;" and notices its having been purchaſed for ſeveral counties in England, at the rate of *two hundred pounds* for each county, with an excluſive privilege for uſing it in ſuch counties —The individual uſe, including the price of one machine, has been *fifty* guineas. This is obſcure, and the advertiſement is defective, as it does not inform patients what they are to pay for the application of a machine, which ſome may be unwilling, and others unable, to purchaſe. On that account, we recommend the afflicted to apply to Mr. Henry James, No. 5, Cumberland-place, New Road, Marybone. M.

The Inquiry. Part I. 12mo.

THIS poem poſſeſſes conſiderable merit, both in ſentiment, deſcription, and verſification. It vindicates the ways of God to man; aſſerts the proſpect of immortality; and rejects the novel and debaſing ſentiment broached in France, that death is eternal ſleep. After deſcanting on theſe ſubjects at large, it concludes:

—"Revelation ſheds to cheer our doom,
The ray divine that gilds this earthly gloom. [light,
Pleas'd man, exulting in the heavenly
Hails the glad promiſe of a morn more bright; [drawn;
With reſignation views the day with-
Sinks calm to reſt, and waits the glorious dawn."

We ſhall be glad to ſee another part of this poem.

Elements of War; or, Rules and Regulations of the Army in Miniature; ſhewing the Duty of a Regiment in every Situation. By Nathaniel Hood, Lieut. H. P. 40th Regiment. 12mo.

From treatiſes long ſince publiſhed, and ſtill in circulation, the preſent Author profeſſes to have made one general arrangement, founded on the genuine ſupport and true principles of his Majeſty's late eſtabliſhed ſyſtem; an object, he adds, worthy of attention. To peaceable Reviewers the elements of war are not likely to be accurately underſtood; we ſhall therefore only announce the publication, obſerving, at the ſame time, that a more warlike friend agrees with the Compiler, that it deſerves the attention of every Officer in the ſervice.

Eſſays

Eſſays on the Population of Ireland, and the Characters of the Iriſh. By a Member of the laſt Iriſh Parliament. 8vo.

This is a valuable addition to the library of the political arithmetician. Contrary to the general opinion, the Author affirms, that there are at this day upwards of five millions of perſons in Ireland; that unleſs ſome powerful cauſe of depopulation ſtart into exiſtence, there will be found more than ſeven millions in that country before the lapſe of twenty years; and that a ſubſequent diminution of increaſe, at leaſt within that ſhort period of time, is highly improbable. Theſe propoſitions he proceeds to prove by facts and ſtatements which deſerve every attention. The character of the Iriſh is fairly and candidly exhibited.

Rules for the Game of Cards called BOSTON. 12mo.

A new game of cards was hardly wanted in addition to thoſe already practiſed. That which is the ſubject of the preſent publication, we are told, was firſt invented by the Officers of the French army in America during the late war there, and has been introduced into this country by the Officers of the Ruſſian ſhips of war which have lately viſited Great Britain. It is only neceſſary to add, that this game is played very much like Whiſt, and ſomewhat reſembles Quadrille and Brag.

Five Common Senſe Arguments, to evince the Efficacy, and enforce the Duty, of Inoculation with the Cow Pox; and to obviate exiſting Prejudices and Objections, &c. &c. By Joſeph Simmons. 8vo. pp. 42.

This Author ſeems to have taken ſome pains to concentrate in his pamphlet the ſubſtance of all the popular arguments, with the reſult of the beſt approved experiments, on the nature and effects of Vaccination; and has adopted a judicious mode of arrangement, to diſplay the ſeveral points of his ſubject in their moſt perſpicuous bearings. As well-wiſhers to ſo invaluable a diſcovery, we cannot but recommend this little tract to public notice, and more eſpecially to the conſideration of ſuch as may ſtill (from whatever cauſe) retain a prejudice againſt the proceſs which it is intended to elucidate.

Remarks on the late War in St. Domingo: With Obſervations on the relative Situation of Jamaica, and other intereſting Subjects. By Colonel Chalmers, late Inſpector-General of Colonial Troops in St. Domingo. 8vo. pp. 115.

From the ſtation which our Author held under the Government of this Country, we muſt conclude that his opportunities of acquiring correct information reſpecting the ſtate of the Weſt Indian Colonies ("the preſervation of which," he obſerves, "conſtitutes, in reality, the principal baſis of the commerce of the kingdom,") were ſuperior to thoſe of writers in general.

The Colonel ſeems to be of opinion, that the late military tranſactions in St. Domingo have been much miſunderſtood; and the deſign of his pamphlet is, to relate, and animadvert on, ſuch events only as may enable its readers to diſcover the real cauſes of our miſcarriages, with a view to our avoiding ſimilar errors in future, ſhould offenſive or defenſive meaſures be again rendered neceſſary in thoſe regions.

In the courſe of his work he argues againſt the emancipation of the Negroes; impugns Mr. Edwards's Hiſtory of the French Colony of St. Domingo (as "a work founded on diſingenuous and intereſted motives"); aſſerts the practicability of Europeans (by proper management) preſerving their dominion over the Negroes; and avers, that "the misfortunes ſuſtained by France were occaſioned by her impolicy, cruelty, or other cauſes, totally independent of the power of her Black enemies, whoſe ſtrength is utterly inadequate to render them independent of that empire, or of any other much leſs formidable Power."

From other remarks of which the laſt war ſhewed the application to be not peculiar to the Weſt Indian expeditions, we ſelect the following:

"Many unhappy conſequences have ariſen in war by Generals in diſtant Provinces being as it were chained to obedience to orders iſſued from the Cabinets of their reſpective Sovereigns; for though fully warranted by the then aſpect of affairs, yet before they are received, unforeſeen events and contingencies frequently happen, in defiance of human foreſight, which render their execution not only uſeleſs, but the ſource of many heavy and diſaſtrous calamities. It therefore is unneceſſary to add, that diſtant expeditions ever ought to be commanded by Officers of ſuch virtue, reſources, and talents,

as

as at leaſt promiſe ſucceſs; for it is manifeſtly proved, by every paſt record, that on the genius of the Chiefs, more than the ſtrength of their forces, depends the accompliſhment of all great events."

The amiable and heroic Archduke Charles of Auſtria, as well as Marſhal Suwarrow, and other Generals, not unfrequently experienced the truth of the above obſervations in the late war.

Not the ſtrength of argument only, but the intereſt of detail, has rendered our peruſal of this pamphlet a pleaſing taſk.

PIND. NEM. δ'.

ἀντιστρ. β'.

Τὰ μακρὰ δ' ἐξενέπειν
ἐρύκει με τεθμὸς,
ὥραιτ' ἐπειγόμεναι·
ἴυγγι δ' ἕλκομαι, ἔτορ
θυμηδία θιγέμεν.
Ἔμπα καί περ ἔχει βαθεῖα
πόντιας ἅλμα
μέσσον, ἀντίτειν' ἐπιβουλία·
σφόδρα δόξομεν
δαΐων ὑπέρτεροι ἐν
φάει καταβαίνειν.
Φθονερὰ δ' ἄλλος ἀνὴρ βλέπων,
γνώμαν κενεὰν σκότῳ κυλίνδει,

ἐπῳδ. β'.

χαμαὶ πετοῖσαν.

Nor lyric laws, nor hours that flit,
The ſtory's long detail admit.
And I as by a charm am drawn,
When the new moon renews her horn,
To touch the heart. An ocean round me flows;
Stem the falſe tides, and perfidy oppoſe.
We to our foes ſuperior far ſhall ſeem,
Who walk in day's meridian beam.
Another man, who ſees with envious eyes,
Involves in night the vain ſurmiſe,

Epod. 2.

Fallen to the ground.

HERCULES, the ſubduer of his country's foes, and the benefactor of mankind, was a ſubject on which poets and orators delighted to expatiate. On ſo popular a theme redundancy would not diſguſt, nor repetition tire.

Κωφὸς ἀνὴρ τις, ὃς Ἡ-
ρακλεῖ γόμα μὴ παραβάλλει.

This field, wide as it was, the poet was willing to traverſe to its utmoſt extent. But time, he tells us, and the rules of good writing repreſſed his career. For, though the celebration of heroic actions concurs with his deſign, and forms an ample portion of theſe encomiaſtic odes, ſtill other objects claim his attention. He muſt *touch the heart* with moral ſtrains. Our poet's moralities are not encumbered with circuitous deductions. They are not frittered and enfeebled with the dull formalities of method. The moral truth, whatſoever it may be, comes in the form, and with the force of an aphoriſm, compreſſed and clear. The gem ſparkles in whatſoever place it is ſet, and irradiates the objects around it. The beam of light darts irreſiſtibly on the mind; and,

and, before we ſuſpect its influence, θιγειν ηθος. But, ſays the commentator, θιγειν demands a different government. Let it, however, be recollected, that the words ψαυω, and θιγω, which occur often in Pindar, differ in their regimen, as their acceptation differs. When their ſenſe is figurative, and the word, properly expreſſive of an act of the body, is applied to expreſs an act of the mind, this diverſity of meaning produces a difference of government. The word, which in its primary ſenſe demands a genitive, may admit in its ſecondary and remoter ſenſes both a dative and an accuſative. His ego me ipſe regam ſolerque elementis. To *touch* means here to affect or influence. Thus; σε, τον ου θεμιτον ψευδει θιγειν, thee, whom it was not lawful to *influence by a falſehood*, ετραπε μειλιχος θιγα —— Y.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 29.

AT Covent Garden Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Munden, after the Comedy of *Speed the Plough*, a new Farce was preſented, under the title of "ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE; or, *A Match for the Lawyers*." It ſerved the purpoſe of attracting by its novelty, and was kindly received.

MAY 3. At Drury-lane, a Miſs ELLIOT, pupil of Dr. Bulby, made her firſt appearance as *Margaretta*, in *No Song No Supper*, and diſcovered abilities capable of improvement both as an actreſs and a ſinger.

4. A Tragedy, called "THE HARPER'S DAUGHTER," was performed, for the firſt time, at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnſton. In this play, which was an alteration by M. G. Lewis, Eſq. from Schiller's "MINISTER," Mr. Cooke had accepted a principal character, and was announced in the bills of the day, as he had been in advertiſements for a fortnight preceding. When the curtain drew up, however, Mr. H. Johnſton came forward, and, in great agitation of mind, addreſſed the Houſe, requeſting indulgence for Mr. H. Siddons, who had kindly conſented to read the part which had been accepted by Mr. Cooke, the latter having juſt before ſent him a note, ſtating that he *could not* perform that night.

As Mr. Cooke had on the 29th of April ſubjected Mr. Munden to a ſimilar diſappointment, the audience expreſſed very ſtrong teſtimonies of their diſguſt at ſuch repeated derelictions of duty; indeed, they are irregularities which, we fear, Mr. Cooke will at length diſcover to be highly prejudicial to his intereſt and his fame.—A remarkably ſcanty audience lately on his own benefit-night was a hint which, perhaps, may be worth his recollection. The Britiſh public are unboundedly liberal to thoſe who exerciſe their talents with punctuality and diligence for their amuſement; but they have judgment to diſtinguiſh, and will aſſuredly diſcriminate between thoſe who treat them with reſpect, and ſuch as ſeem perfectly indifferent to their convenience or accommodation.

Mr. H. Siddons diſplayed a zeal, ſpirit, and ability, which left the audience little reaſon to regret the defection of the Actor whoſe place he ſupplied; and though he only undertook to *read* the part, yet ſo diligent had he been at the intervals between the acts, that he repeated the whole with very few references to the book.

As to the Tragedy itſelf, it has much of the extravagant horror of the German ſchool.—The ſon of the Duke of Brunſwick's Prime Miniſter falls in love with a Harper's daughter. His Excellency wiſhes him to marry a great Baroneſs, and is greatly incenſed at him for this low attachment. He is reſtrained for ſome time by his ſon threatening to bring him to the ſcaffold, by revealing a certain murder that he had committed; but he at laſt arreſts the old Harper for high treaſon, and prevails upon the pious Julia, by a promiſe of releaſing her father, to write a letter to her lover, accuſing herſelf of infidelity. Alderberg, the hero, comes to the Harper's cottage in deſpair, mixes a cup of poiſon, drinks one half of it himſelf, and makes Julia ſwallow the other. She explains the artifices of the old Baron, which ſhe had before been

been bound by an oath to conceal, and they immediately began to writhe under the fatal draught. The Baron comes in to ſee his ſon expire, and is ſtruck with ſuch remorſe that he plunges a dagger in his own breaſt.

It is certain, however, that we have ſeldom ſeen a play better performed in all its parts; and from the intereſt that it excited, and the frequent applauſe which it received, we are inclined to think, that it might be attractive for ſome time as a ſtock-piece.

10. A Comedy, called "THE MASK'D FRIEND," was preſented at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Knight. This, however, was nothing more than Holcroft's Comedy of "Duplicity" reduced to three acts.

The ſame evening Mr. Knight brought forward a new Farce, called "HINTS FOR PAINTERS," which, as a temporary hit, met with approbation.

11. At Drury-lane, Mr. Robert Palmer produced, for his benefit, Dr. Kenrick's "FALSTAFF'S WEDDING," reduced to a Farce of two acts; and was himſelf an amuſing repreſentative of the fat Knight.

12. At Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Murray, was preſented a new Farce, called "A TALE OF TERROR," written, we underſtand, by his ſon-in-law Mr. Henry Siddons. There was much force and ſpirit, and ſome excellent ſentiment, in this farce, which was received with conſiderable applauſe, and would, we think, be worth adoption as a ſtock piece.

16. At the above Theatre, a new Muſical Entertainment was preſented for the firſt time, under the title of "THE FAIR FUGITIVES," the principal characters of which were as follow:

Theodore Courtney	Mr. HILL.
Colonel Le Blanc	Mr. SIMMONS.
Zaſco	Mr. INCLEDON.
Ornubo	Mr. EMERY.
Pedro	Mr. BLANCHARD.
De Merville	Mr. DAVENPORT.
Julie	Mrs. H. SIDDONS.
Adelaide	Mrs H. JOHNSTON.
Katharina	Mrs. MILLS.
Nimba	Mrs. BASTOR.
Sylvee	Mrs. FINLAY.

FABLE.

Theodore Courtney, an Engliſh Naval Captain, and Colonel Le Blanc, a Frenchman, both ſtationed near Liſbon, fall in love; the former with Julie, and the latter with Adelaide, her friend, boarding with her in a neighbouring convent. Julie is ſuddenly called by De Merville, her father, a Weſt India Planter, to Guadaloupe; at which time the inſurrection in that Iſland demands the preſence of Le Blanc; and Adelaide, determined not to loſe her lover, eſcapes from her convent, and, accompanied by Courtney's frigate, deſtined to aſſiſt the French againſt the rebels, arrives with Julie at Guadaloupe. The Ladies are heartily received by De Merville, who intends her for the wife of D'Arſon, his partner. She forms a plan of eſcaping from his power, which is diſconcerted by the diſcovery of a letter entruſted to Pedro by Courtney's laſt maſter. The threats of her father being communicated by Ornubo, his negro ſlave, ſhe determines, in ſpite of a terrible hurricane, to fly to the mountains in ſearch of her lover. Courtney, alarmed at the delay of his meſſenger, comes himſelf to ſeek her, and finds her houſe in ruins. He learns by ſtragglers, that ſhe and her friend were taken by the rebels; he inſtantly goes in purſuit of the ravagers: and finding her in the power of Zaſco, who has inſulted her with his preſumptuous paſſion, he attacks him; and during the ſtruggle a party of rebels bear away Julie to their General's tent. In the mean while, Le Blanc, who is exploring the haunts of the brigands, meets Adelaide. Courtney, after his rencontre with Zaſco, is ſurpriſed by a rebel band, who leave him wounded on the ground. He, however, crawls to a tent where Le Blanc had conducted Adelaide, and from her learns the dangerous ſituation of Julie. At this moment Le Blanc's detachment is heard contending with the brigands; at which Courtney flies to his aſſiſtance, and re-entering in fight with Zaſco diſarms him. Le Blanc, in the mean time, reſcues Julie, and after firing the rebel camp, pardons Zaſco; and the piece ends with the happy reunion of all parties.

This piece was the firſt dramatic attempt of Miſs Anna Maria Porter, a young Lady who has given many happy ſpecimens of poetic genius;

but we cannot compliment her on her ſucceſs in the drama. The general ſketch of the piece was deficient in novelty; and the incidents wanted a proper coherence to produce what is called ſtage-effect. The ſongs were prettily written, and well ſet by Dr. Buſby, who alſo had been very ſucceſsful in the overture. The Farce was received with ſome ſlight tokens of diſapprobation, and has been ſince modeſtly withdrawn by its fair Author. —We have ſeen worſe pieces forced on the town in ſpite of the moſt unqualified cenſure.

This evening the Haymarket Theatre was opened, in conformity with Mr. Colman's intention expreſſed at the cloſe of laſt ſeaſon, and agreeable to the terms of his patent.

The pieces ſelected for the evening's entertainment were, Cumberland's Comedy of *The Jew*, and the Muſical Farce of *The Agreeable Surpriſe*.—Previous to the Play, a Dialogue, in the nature of a *Prelude* (but entituled "*No* Prelude!") took place between Meſſrs. Elliſton and Waldron in their own proper perſons. The Prompter (Waldron), in a humourous manner, deſcribed the difficulties that he had met with in the arrangements of the Theatre; and Mr. Elliſton (now Stage Manager), in favour of the Actors, made ſome forcible appeals to the candour of the audience. Much merriment was occaſioned by a ſpecimen of the letters received from male and female candidates for theatrical fame; but ſome laughable apprehenſions were expreſſed, that the brilliant ſucceſs of the Comedy (meaning *John Bull*) lately furniſhed by Mr. Colman for one of the rival theatres, might endanger the ruin of his own. One part of this comic ſketch conſiſted of a ſmart dialogue, in the form of a catechiſm, containing ſome "palpable hits" which turned upon the various popular pieces produced by Mr. Colman; and *that* introducing implicit dependence upon *John Bull* for protection and ſupport produced a thunder of applauſe. The *Prologue* concluding this felicitous effort was a claſſic compoſition, abounding with powerful and elegant appeals to the candour and generoſity of the town.

So early a commencement, while both the Winter Theatres were yet open, rendered it neceſſary for Mr. Colman to procure a company almoſt excluſively ſtrangers to the London boards; and he has collected a number of performers from different provincial theatres, who are likely to do credit to his judgment, and promote the ſucceſs of his enterpriſe.

To the abilities of Mr. Elliſton the town has long borne teſtimony. His perſonification of the philanthropic *Jew* was pathetic and chaſte. Sir Stephen Bertram was repreſented by Mr. Chapman, from the Worceſter Theatre; and in his hands the character loſt nothing of its importance. In this Gentleman will be found an excellent ſubſtitute for poor Aickin. Mr. H. Kelly, of the Theatre, Portſmouth, was very ſpirited in the part of Charles Ratcliffe. His perſon is *petite*; but his voice is uncommonly deep-toned, mellow, and flexible.—Mr. Mathews, from York, evinced conſiderable humour in pourtraying the meagre Jabel, for which, indeed, his figure is peculiarly well adapted. Mr. M. we underſtand, is ſon to a reſpectable bookſeller of that name in the Strand; he has acquired a high degree of provincial reputation, and certainly well deſerves to be naturaliſed in London.—Mr. J. Palmer, as the repreſentative of Frederick, appeared in a line of character to which he has not been accuſtomed, but which he ſuſtained very reſpectably.

The abilities of the female part of the *Dramatis Perſonæ* were commenſurate with thoſe of the male. Mrs. Cleland, from the Plymouth Theatre, played Mrs. Ratcliffe; ſhe has a commanding and dignified air, well ſuited to the character that ſhe ſuſtained.—Mrs. Ward, from York, made the character of Mrs. Goodiſon very reſpectable.—Mrs. Keys, from Weymouth, who performed Dorcas (and is mother to Mrs. Mills, of Covent Garden Theatre), exhibited very conſiderable merit in the caſt of low humour.—Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Atkins, from Covent Garden, add to the ſtrength of the company.

In *The Agreeable Surpriſe*, Mr. Burton, from the Dublin Theatre, made his appearance as Sir Felix Friendly. He exerted himſelf much, and not without ſucceſs. Mr. Mathews had here freſh opportunity for a diſplay of his comic talents, in the ridiculous character of Lingo; and will, no doubt, become a favourite actor.

At the end of the play, Mr. Elliſton

announced a repetition of the above pieces, *By Command of their Majeſties*; a very unuſual honour ſo early in a ſeaſon! Nine years have elapſed ſince this Theatre could boaſt of a royal viſit. The laſt time (we believe) that the King and Queen were here, was on the night when a ſhocking accident occurred *.

POETRY.

THE TEARS OF JOHN THE HERMIT.

A SERIES OF ELEGIES,

IN TWO BOOKS.

Written about Five Hundred Years ſince, and now firſt tranſlated from the Latin of JOANNES DELLIUS.

(*Continued from page* 303.)

BOOK THE FIRST.

ELEGY III.

The Return of Spring calls forth all our Author's Affection for that delightful Seaſon; and he reſumes his Complaints.

STILL on the couch my waſting frame reclines, [light!
Far from each long-lov'd object of de-
From morn till eve my wounded ſpirit pines, [ſight!
And tears, for ever flowing, dim my

Lo! Spring returns! but ah! returning Spring [day!
Adds but new anguiſh to my plaintive
In vain I tune the lyre, I weep, I ſing.
And ſtrive to chace the ſpectre *Grief* away!

Parent of bloom, of verdure! Nature's pride! [flower,
To drink the fragrance of thy firſt-born
To hear thy Philomel the ſtream beſide,
Might ſteal from Sorrow half her baneful power.

But ah! no more to view thy golden reign, [proach I rove!
Wak'd by the morning's ſoft ap-
Dwell on each charm that crowns the hill, the plain,
Or pauſe, attentive, in the vocal grove!

O were it mine to range 'mid Nature's bowers, [ſcorn!
Then ſhould I, *Fortune!* all thy malice
Then ſhould I glory in the evening hours,
And hail, with grateful ſong, each riſing morn.

But eve, nor morn, to me the pleaſures bring, [inſpiring gale!
Nor ſtream, nor ſhade, nor health-
Lo! Spring returns! but ah! returning Spring, [ive tale!
Adds deeper murmurs to my plaint-
Than mine more ſweets the vagrant's lot ſupplies; [ſhare;
He feaſts on bleſſings which I weep to
For him each flow'r unfolds its beauteous dyes; [grant air!
For him is ſtor'd with health the fra-
For him the ſtreamlet murmurs not in vain; [join;
For him the warbling birds in chorus
For him the lovely Spring reſumes her reign, [mine!
And wakes to raptures every heart but
Farewell, ſweet Spring! for me in vain ſo fair! [day!
Farewell the glories of thy bliſsful
On the lone couch, the victim of deſpair,
My youthful hours diſſolve in grief away!

ELEGY IV.

The Sound of Muſical Inſtruments in the Street awakens, in the Mind of our Author, the Recollection of his former Viſits to a neighbouring Woodland, in which it was uſual for Parties of Pleaſure to aſſemble in the fine Seaſon of the Year.

HARK! for I hear the viol's ſprightly ſound! [to the grove,
The nymphs and ſwains are haſtening
To dance, with light ſtep, on the daiſied ground, [Love!
And welcome *May*, the ſmiling queen of
Methinks I ſee them thro' the woodland ſtray, [blooming flow'r;
And pluck each fragrant leaf and
Gaze on the ſtreamlet as it winds away;
Bask in the ſun, or loiter in the bow'r.
I ſee the luſcious bowls of milk and wine
Borne by the ſwains and laughing nymphs along!
I hear the jocund circle all combine,
To charm old echo with the frequent ſong!

* See Vol. XXV. p. 197.

I ſee

I ſee the verdant bank on which they lie! [breeze!
I hear the ſighings of the weſtern
I ſee the plumy warblers round them fly!
I hear their notes amidſt the whiſpering trees!

I ſee the ſhadowy moon-light on the green,
In lovely contraſt with its azure dome!
With dancing ſtep the party quit the ſcene, [ful home!
To ſleep, joy-wearied, in their peace-

Whilſt I!—all lonely, on the couch of pain, [prove!
My ſoul involv'd in woe, no comfort
Breathe the pure wiſh, the humbleſt pray'r, in vain, [I love!
And mourn my abſence from the ſcenes

O much-loved walks, beneath the leafy ſhade, [foul exhales;
Where many a bloom its fragrant
O verdant paths that form each lengthening glade, [ing gales;
Where zephyr wafts his balmy-breath-

Farewell! farewell! 'tis mine no more to rove [again!
On Dura's banks, to meet thy charms
Farewell to every ſtream! to every grove!
Farewell to every hill and every plain!

Ye bards, who gaze on Nature's charms divine; [face;
Who, all-enthuſiaſt, doat upon her
Who ſing her beauties in th' harmonious line;
Or bid the pencil picture every grace;

'Tis thine alone to prove the pangs I bear, [maid!
For ever exil'd from that ſky-born
'Tis thine alone to pity my deſpair,
Nor, like the vulgar herd, my ſtrains upbraid.

For me her lovely ſeaſons ſmile in vain!
The Spring no longer fills me with delight! [reign!
Nor Summer's ſuns! nor Autumn's golden
My life, alas! is one continued night!

I'm like a bee, which, in the time of flowers, [leſs lies;
Wounded by ſome rude hand, all help-
And, whilſt corroding pain its frame devours, [ſures, flies!
The Spring, with all her honied trea-

What urged this judgment from the ſeats of bliſs?
This cruel ſentence on a guiltleſs boy?
Could a child's faults provoke a doom like this?
A child too weak to injure or deſtroy?

Oh! what ſhall ſoothe me in this grief-full hour? [ſilent aid,
My books! my books alone! whoſe
Hath, oft-times, charm'd away the fiend-like power, [am laid.
That hovers round the couch where I

O let me find ſome tale of wondrous woe,
Which chang'd the ſuffering boſom into ſtone! [flow,
O'er the ſad ſtory tho' my tears will
Yet, in another's pangs, I may forget my own!

ELEGY V.

A Compariſon; applicable to the Situation of our Author.

YON tree of flowers, that droops its friendleſs head, [train:
Was, once, the fondeſt boaſt of Flora's
Its infant bloſſoms graced the proudeſt bed; [plain.
Its fragrant ſpirit perfum'd all the

Ah! where are, now, its lovely honours flown? [the foe,
Bleak Eurus came, of Nature's charms
Inſuriate came! to waſte its beauties down, [below!
And blend, untimely, with the clod

Had Fortune doom'd it to a happier ſphere, [weſtern gale;
Bleſs'd with pure ſkies, and with the
Or had ſome kind, protecting hand been near, [vale.
Still had it ſmil'd, the pride of *Dura's*

Then had not, on its withering branches, hung [ing bloom!
Thoſe blighted leaves, and that expir-
Nor had the Muſe, in ſtrains of pity, ſung,
Its waſted glories, and untimely tomb.

In that lorn ſhrub behold my fate pourtray'd! [decay!
Ere ſcarce a youth, my vital pow'rs
In *Life's* glad *Spring* I feel *December's* ſhade, [*May!*
Ere yet I've known the radiance of its

THE TRANSLATOR.

Cottage of Mon Repos, near Canterbury, Kent.

(To be continued.)

TO DELIA.

I.

LET me gaze, lovely Delia, on thy blooming charms, [ing eye;
With rapture behold thy ſoft languiſh-
Enfold all thy beauties within my fond arms; [with a ſigh.
And breathe out my love, deareſt girl,

On

On thy full-ſwelling boſom enraptur'd ſpread, ſnatch a kiſs;
repoſe; [bliſs.
From thy cheeks, now with bluſhes o'er-
Now with ecſtaſy dwell on thy lips of roſe,
And not unfated 'midſt an Eden of

II.

But 'twas not that eye ſo bewitchingly move,
bright,
Nor yet ſoft charms, that a Stoic might
Nor that cheek, where the roſe and the lily unite,
Believe me, fond maiden, that lur'd me to love.
No! 'twere the graces of that poliſh'd mind,
That tender heart, which with kind-
That boſom, where Pity, kind maid, ſits inſhrin'd,
That can melt ſympathetic at each tale of woe.

III.

Theſe, theſe were the charms that enſnar'd my fond heart;
'Twere theſe that ſtor'd up in my breaſt Love's alarms; [hopes did impart,
You ſmil'd on my vows, which ſome
You liſten'd, and yielded yourſelf to my arms. [pineſs ſhed,
Theſe too are the charms that will hap-
Will expel from our cottage all trouble and ſtrife, [we tread,
Will guide us while youth's mazy circles
And with ſunſhine will gladden the evening of life.

May 10th. M.

LINES,

Written Extempore by an Officer, on croſſing the River Caramnaſſa, in February 1774, with the Britiſh Army which was ſent againſt the Rohillahs, whom it defeated, in a general Engagement, on the following 23d of April.

THY praiſes, Caramnaſſa *, I would ſing: [red coat ring;
Thy praiſe ſhould from each grateful
For 'tis to thee we double batta owe,
Spring of our hope, and ſolace of our woe! [breaſt!
Hail, double batta! ſoother of each
Thou giv'ſt the hungry food, the weary reſt.
Theſe, Caramnaſſa, we from thee derive;
For theſe each grateful ſon ſhould in thy praiſes ſtrive. [name,
Yet not for theſe alone be ſung thy
Tho' yet unnumber'd in the liſt of fame.
Thy bank hath witneſs'd the well-foughten field, [yield.
When numbers did to Britiſh courage
Thy waves have borne the ſounds of Coſſim's † woe, [flood below.
Roll'd in a ſanguine tide to Ganges'
What, tho' the ſimple Indian on thy ſhore, [more;
Affrighted ſtop, and dare advance no
Aw'd by the tale which ſuperſtition taught: [thought)
(So Cæſar view'd the Rubicon; ſo
Britons, enlighten'd, ſcorn the weak diſtreſs, [him, ſucceſs.
‡ Like him ruſh o'er, and meet, like
What tho' thy ſtream be neither broad nor clear,
Nor equal the proud Ganges in career;
Nor yet hath had ſo fortunate a fate
To flow in numbers of an endleſs date;
Yet while Britannia's ſons from thee derive [thrive,
A double income, the ſweet means to
With them thy name ſhall ever ſtand confeſs'd [beſt.
Of every ſtream the richeſt and the
And did thy preſent Bard poſſeſs the ſkill! [will!
O! were his powers but equal to his
Thy fame ſhould echo thro' the Weſt, the Eaſt, [the leaſt:
And not, as now, be like thy ſtream—
But like the Tiber, Danube, or the Rhine,
Live down recorded to the end of time.

R. E. R.

STANZAS

ON LEAVING A SCENE IN SELKIRKSHIRE, IN DECEMBER 1802.

YE flowery meads and ſylvan groves,
That ſkirt proud Yarrow's far-fam'd ſtream;
Where fancy, lingering on your ſhores,
Inſpires the muſe, or tempts the theme.
Ye craggy ſteeps impending o'er,
Ye bending oaks projecting ſhades,
That ſpeed the Yarrow's murmuring roar,
On light-wing'd echo, thro' the glades.

* At the time this was written, the Company's troops, on croſſing this river, which was then the boundary of the Company's provinces, were paid an extra allowance, under the denomination of double batta, to defray the extraordinary expences attendant on taking the field. It has lately been diſcontinued.

† The army of Coſſim Ali Cawn, after he had been expelled from Bengal, received a complete defeat by the Company's army in the neighbourhood of this river.

‡ This alludes to an apprehenſion entertained by moſt of the Hindoo tribes of croſſing this river (originally inculcated, it is ſuppoſed, to prevent emigration).

To

To you the Muſe, enraptur'd, pays
The votive ſtrain your ſweets inſpir'd;
"Unknown in ſong," unſkill'd in lays,
He claims your aid, by fancy fir'd.

Your choiceſt paths he's wander'd o'er,
Each ſcene admir'd, a wiſh expreſt;
Ev'n grotto, grove, and ſhepherd's bow'r,
With heighten'd joy, his footſteps preſt.

Ev'n ſweet remembrance ſtill impels
A ſecret wiſh, extorts a ſigh;
Tho' ſad reflection briefly tells,
'Tis all a tranſient, meteor joy.

Adieu, thou venerable tower,
Whoſe mouldering turrets faſt decay!
Thy ſacred haunt, O Yarrow's flow'r *!
Now drops by time's reſiſtleſs ſway.

Ev'n ruthleſs man †, not time alone,
Exerts his pow'r to ſpeed thy fall;
'Till thro' each vault rude herds may roam,
And ſcreech-owls haunt each ruin'd hall.

Nor ſhall the Muſe inconſcious hide
Fair Hangingſhaw's wild wood domain,
Whoſe lawns embrace the Yarrow's tide,
And mark his bound'ry thro' the plain.

Thy ruins hid 'mid roſeate bow'rs,
In cumbrous heaps neglected lie:
No hand to nurſe thy ſpreading flow'rs,
Unſeen they blow, unheeded die.

Yet thro' thy ſcented woodland ſhades,
When ſummer pours her joyous train,
Soft from thy melancholy glades
Sweet muſic charms each paſſing ſwain.

And to thy meads in gambols gay,
In throngs the village maids repair,
To welcome in the roſy May,
And pluck the chaplets for their hair.

Soon may thy Lord relenting rear
Thy head erect, reſtore thy towers,
Make thy fair front again appear,
Proudly to creſt thy woodland bowers.

And you, ye hoſpitable ſwains,
Whoſe hearts with genuine friendſhip glow,
May ſmiling plenty deck your plains,
And happineſs her ſweets beſtow.

Nor let ambition's thoughts deſtroy
Domeſtic bliſs, nor tempt you on
To ſhores remote, in queſt of joy,
For, truſt the Muſe, 'tis nearer home.

Aſk ye your ſwain whoſe dauntleſs ſoul ‡
Explor'd wild Afric's unknown waſte,
If happineſs without controul
E'er bleſs'd the hapleſs Negro's breaſt.

No! war's rude clamour there prevails,
In ſhapes too horrid to relate;
Thrice happy he who vanquiſh'd falls,
And dreads not a ſurvivor's fate.

Then leave not freedom's fav'rite Iſle,
Your plains avow no deſpot Lord;
But let contentment peaceful ſmile,
While plenty decks your genial board.

For him the Muſe, in ſcenes remote,
By fortune lur'd, by her beguil'd,
In her falſe wiles untimely caught,
From friends, from country, far to wild.

Yet ſtill let fortune's ſmiles elate,
Or frowns his wandering ſteps purſue,
'Till death's cold hand decides his fate,
His lateſt wiſh ſhall tend to you.

March 2, 1803. B. N.

PORTRAIT OF DR. JOHNSON.

HERCULEAN ſtrength and a Stentorian voice,
Of wit a fund, of words a countleſs choice:
In learning rather various than profound,
In truth intrepid, in religion ſound:
A trembling frame, and a diſtorted ſight,
But firm in judgment, and in genius bright:
In controverſy rarely known to ſpare,
But humble as the publican in pray'r:
To more than merited his kindneſs kind;
And though in manners harſh, of friendly mind:
Deep ting'd with melancholy's blackeſt ſhade;
And though prepar'd to die, of death afraid.
Such Johnſon was—of him with juſtice vain,
When will this nation ſee his like again.

* Newark Tower, once the reſidence of Mary Scott, daughter of the Burleigh, and grand anceſtreſs of the Monmouth, families, the moſt celebrated beauty of her day, and from thence poetically denominated "The Flower of Yarrow."

† It is a notorious fact, and well remembered in this neighbourhood, that ſeveral years ago the perſon who farmed the circumjacent property, with the moſt Gothic apathy mutilated and defaced this venerable monument of antiquity, by robbing it of the free-ſtone compoſing the poſterns, &c. and converting them to the common purpoſes of building ſtables, and a ſubaltern train of offices for a farm-yard.

‡ A late celebrated traveller.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from Page* 311.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

LORD HOBART brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, communicating to their Lordſhips his intention of forthwith increaſing the power veſted in him by ſeveral Acts of Parliament of calling out and embodying the militia.

The Meſſage being then read by the Lord Chancellor,

Lord Hobart moved, that an Addreſs of Thanks ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, for his gracious communication.

After a few obſervations from the Duke of Montroſe, the motion was carried.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Lord Moira moved the ſecond reading of the Bill (ſo long before the Houſe) for the more effectual Prevention of frivolous and vexatious Arreſts; and ſtated ſome of the prominent proviſions of the Bill, a particular diſcuſſion of which would, he obſerved, take place in the Committee.

Lord Ellenborough approved of ſome of the proviſions of the Bill, and others he thought could be beneficially modelled in the Committee.

Lord Alvanley, in the courſe of a few obſervations upon the Bill, particularly expreſſed his approbation of the clauſe allowing the releaſe of the debtor, on lodging a ſum to cover the debt and coſts in the hands of the Sheriff.

The Bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Tueſday.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Lord Pelham, on moving the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Prince of Wales's Annuity Bill, ſaid, he did not deem it neceſſary to trouble their Lordſhips at any length upon the ſubject. He moved that the Bill be now read a ſecond time.

Lord Moira ſaid, that having the honour of being one of his Royal Highneſs's Council, he had the authority to declare, that the Prince felt the moſt dutiful and affectionate regard, both to his Majeſty for his gracious interpoſition, and to Parliament for its liberality on the preſent occaſion. However, he thought it neceſſary to ſtate, on the part of his Royal Highneſs, that there ſtill remained ſome claims upon him, which in honour and juſtice he felt it incumbent on him to diſcharge; for this purpoſe he ſhould think it neceſſary to create a pretty large ſinking fund out of the aggregate of his income, as it was the wiſh of his Royal Highneſs that thoſe claims ſhould be cleared off, before he aſſumed that degree of ſtate and dignity with which the public at large, and the Parliament, had expreſſed their wiſhes to ſee the Heir Apparent of the Crown inveſted. With reſpect to his Royal Highneſs's claims on the Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, from 1762 to 1793, he had, from the beſt legal advice, been ſatisfied of the validity of thoſe claims, accordingly he inſtituted a ſuit for their recovery; but, in conſideration of his Majeſty's Royal interpoſition, and the liberal conduct of Parliament, manifeſted by the preſent Bill, added to other conſiderations, he had given directions to his Law Officers to drop the ſuit.

The Duke of Norfolk diſapproved of the meaſure, as not going far enough; the Heir Apparent ſhould, he thought, at leaſt, be enabled to live in a ſtile ſuperior to that of the richeſt Nobleman.

Lord Carnarvon followed nearly on the ſame ground; and contended, that the Bill was not commenſurate to what was ſtated in his Majeſty's Meſſage.

Lord Suffolk made a few obſervations; the principal was, that, conſidering the comparative value of money, the income of the Prince ought to be double that which had been allotted to his Royal grandfather, the late Prince of Wales.

The

The Bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Prince's Annuity Bill.

Lord Carliſle conſidered the Prince as ill uſed by Miniſters: the meaſure, like all others of their formation, was a half and ineffectual meaſure, and ill-calculated to meet the end. Being up, his Lordſhip begged to remark that a very different conſtruction to his meaning had been put upon his words, that "the kingdom was in a ſtate of peril," which he had uſed on a former occaſion: far, indeed, was it from him to throw out an idea of deſpondency, eſpecially when we were upon the eve of an invaſion (for that ſuch was our ſituation had been hinted from the higheſt authority): what he meant by our being in a ſtate of peril aroſe from the want of confidence there was in the capability of the preſent Adminiſtration. At ſuch a time as this, he wiſhed to ſee all the great talents, without reſpect to party, brought into the public ſervice; then would our army and navy feel a double energy, and the public not only look at every threat with contempt, but even defiance.

Lord Pelham, in juſtification of the conduct which had been adopted by him and his colleagues toward his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, entered into a detailed account of the whole proceedings. As to the Noble Lord's wiſh, that men of greater talents filled the official ſituations under the Crown, that Noble Lord might recollect, that ſome of the perſons he had alluded to quitted thoſe ſituations at a time of moſt unexampled danger and difficulty; that thoſe who ſucceeded them had not courted thoſe ſituations, but were called to accept them; and, although they might not poſſeſs the ſame talents, they would perſevere, with zeal and honeſty, for the benefit of their country, and had no doubt they ſhould ſtill receive that confidence which they had hitherto experienced.

Lord Carliſle maintained, that other debts of his Royal Highneſs were well known to exiſt; and therefore, in his opinion, the Prince was ill-uſed. His Lordſhip repeated his ſentiments, that Miniſters were inadequate to their ſituations; and ſaid, that every perſon he converſed with was of the ſame opinion.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that it was very eaſy, in general terms, to aſſert, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was ill uſed, and that his Majeſty's Miniſters were deſtitute of abilities; but whatever were their abilities, they poſſeſſed this merit, that they would not abandon a meaſure which, after due deliberation, they had thought it adviſeable to recommend. In conſidering this ſubject, and in forming this propoſition, they had their duty to the public to attend to, as well as their duty to the Prince; and he truſted they had not failed in either. They had this conſolation, that their actions had met the approbation of Parliament, whoſe confidence, he hoped, they had ſtill retained, notwithſtanding they had not that of the Noble Earl and thoſe perſons with whom he was in the habit of converſing.

The Bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon the Bill for preventing vexatious Arreſts, &c.; when ſeveral alterations and amendments were made, on the ſuggeſtions of Lords Ellenborough, Moira, &c.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

The report of the Committee on the Bill for the Regulation of Impriſonment for Debts and Arreſts in Meſne Proceſs, being taken into conſideration,

Lord Moira ſuggeſted ſome trifling alterations; which being made in the Committee, the Bill was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Iriſh Poſtage Bill being read,

Lord Auckland ſtated his objections to one of the clauſes, as it interfered with the regulations of the Poſt-Office in this country, and as it tended to give a kind of legal exiſtence to an office that was not known here: he alluded to the office of Secretary of State for Ireland, who had had the power of franking.

Lord Limerick ſaid, that the office was recogniſed in the Poſtage Bill, which paſſed the Iriſh Parliament in 1800; but that certainly it was not of importance to contend for the privilege of franking, as attached to that office, as that was already poſſeſſed by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who was alſo ſuppoſed to be the Secretary of State.

After ſome further converſation, the Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Commons.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

On the queſtion for the ſecond reading of the Inſolvency Bill, ſome converſation aroſe

aroſe on the ſubject between the Lord Chancellor and Lords Ellenborough and Alvanley, particularly relative to ſome neceſſary exceptions from the operations of the Bill, ſuch as perſons confined for damages on crim. con. charges, which was agreed upon on all hands as proper. The Bill was then read a ſecond time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The Reports of the Committee of Privileges, relative to the Iriſh Peerage, were taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

Two Maſters in Chancery were appointed to carry down the Prince of Wales's Annuity Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Lord Carliſle prefaced a motion relative to the artificers in the dock-yards, by obſerving, that his object was to correct evils which were ſtrongly ſuſpected to exiſt. He had no wiſh to impede the meaſures of Miniſters; but he could not agree that, becauſe we were in a critical ſituation, all Parliamentary inquiry ſhould be ſuſpended; he ſhould therefore move, "That the proper Officers in the different Dock-yards do lay before this Houſe a monthly return of the number of artificers who have been employed therein, from the month of May laſt to the preſent time."

Lord Pelham regretted that the Earl of St. Vincent, to whoſe department this motion was directed, was prevented from attending through illneſs; and as no good could reſult from the motion, nor any explanation of it had been given, he ſhould oppoſe it.

Lord Carliſle explained his object to be, to get information as to the real deſigns of the preſent Adminiſtration; as they had aſſumed an unprecedented reſponſibility, by withholding all communication from Parliament. By proper inquiries, he thought the Houſe might find out what were the intentions of Miniſters, who one day ſuggeſted the propriety of diſbanding our forces, and the next of calling upon them to arm; which was ſcarcely done, when they again hinted it was unneceſſary.

Lord Pelham ſaid, every information had been given which was conſidered proper.

Lord Grenville was convinced of the neceſſity of ſuch inquiries; but adviſed the motion to be withdrawn, leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed that the object of thoſe who oppoſed Miniſters was, to impede any of their preſent meaſures.

After a few words from Lords Hobart and Grenville in explanation, Lord Carliſle withdrew his motion.

The Lord Chancellor commented on the circumſtance that nothing had been ſaid as to the utility of this motion; and hoped their Lordſhips would never countenance ſuch unmeaning proceedings. He concluded with defending the conduct of Miniſters.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

The Paddington Canal Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Prince of Wales's Annuity, eight other public, and thirty-one private, Bills.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Iriſh Poſtage, and three other Bills.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Lord Ellenborough preſented a new Bill in the room of that on Iriſh Chalking. By this Act, ſeveral offences, which are not ſo at preſent, are rendered ſubject to the puniſhment of death. He pointed out ſeveral other regulations; after which the Bill was received.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

On the order for the ſecond reading of the Clergy Reſidence Bill, the Biſhop of St. Aſaph made ſome objections to the meaſure, and detailed the leading proviſions of the Statute of Henry VIII.; from which he inferred, that the Clergy, under the preſent circumſtances, were liable to conſiderable hardſhips. He thought the Statute ſhould be amended.

The Lord Chancellor took a view of the ſubject at ſome length, and ſeemed to argue generally in favour of the Bill, which merited a deliberate diſcuſſion, that could not be admitted at ſuch a period of the Seſſion.

Some farther converſation took place; after which the Bill was read.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Lord Radnor introduced a Bill for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers and Sailors; the principal object of which was, to authorize Magiſtrates to forward them to their legal ſettlements from the places where they ſhould be diſcharged. The Bill was received, read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Lord Carnarvon oppoſed the ſecond reading of the Militia Officers' Bill, which brought on a converſation of ſome length: the reſult was, a diviſion, in conſequence of an amendment moved by

Lord Carnarvon, to leave out the word "now" in the original motion. The numbers were, for the immediate ſecond reading of the Bill, 41; againſt it, 2.

Another converſation took place on the Clergy Non-Reſidence Bill; when the Biſhop of St. Aſaph moved to limit the operation of the Bill to the 13th May inſtead of the 8th July; but it appearing that a meaſure for amending the Statute of Henry VIII. would be brought forward this Seſſion, he withdrew his amendment.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

On the report of the Clergy Non-Reſidence Bill, a deſultory converſation took place on its importance, and the neceſſity of its containing proviſions for the inferior Clergy; after which the queſtion on the Report of the Committee was agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

In the progreſs of the Militia Bill, much converſation took place on the clauſe which authoriſes the Lords Lieutenants to grant commiſſions to Officers who have ſerved in the Army, or Supplementary Militia, although they might not poſſeſs the neceſſary landed property.

Lord Radnor diſapproved of this clauſe; but

Lord Hobart declared, that the meaſure had been recommended by friends to the Militia, to ſupply the deficiency of Officers.

The Duke of Cumberland would have objected to the clauſe if he did not know it to be conſtitutional; as it did not go to appoint Officers from the Army to the excluſion of Country Gentlemen.

The converſation then turned upon the Militia being ſent out of the country; when

Lord Carnarvon thought the preſent Bill a violation of the compact between Government and the Militia: he diſliked the Britiſh Militia being ſent to Ireland, but he had a much greater objection to the Iriſh Militia coming into this country.

The Bill at length proceeded, with ſome trivial amendments.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

The Earl of Stamford and Lord Ribbleſdale took the oaths and their ſeats.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Lord Radnor propoſed a rider to the Militia Bill; which was, to give to Field Officers the ſame rank and privileges as they enjoyed before the Act of laſt Seſſion.

Lord Hobart oppoſed the introduction of this clauſe, on account of there being no time to conſider it.

The Bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Radnor moved to poſtpone the Bill relative to the paſſing of Wounded Soldiers and Sailors to their Pariſhes; for the purpoſe of adding a clauſe to remove ſome hardſhips which their wives experienced.—Poſtponed to this day three weeks.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Militia and twenty-five other Bills; after which

Lord Hobart moved, that the Houſe do adjourn to Tueſday ſe'nnight.

Lord Carliſle oppoſed the adjournment at ſuch a momentous period, and made ſome obſervations on the obſtinate reſerve of Miniſters; after which

The Houſe adjourned to the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down to the Houſe of Commons the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:—

"G. R.

"In conſequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, whilſt important diſcuſſions are ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, his Majeſty thinks it due to the care and concern which he feels for his faithful people to omit no means in his power which may contribute to their ſecurity.

"In purſuance, therefore, of the Acts of Parliament enabling his Majeſty to call out and aſſemble the Militia of the United Kingdom, his Majeſty has thought it right to make this communication to the Houſe of Commons, to the end that his Majeſty may cauſe the ſaid Militia, or ſuch part thereof as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary, to be forthwith drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require.

"G. R."

After the Meſſage was read from the Chair, the Secretary at War roſe to move the uſual Addreſs to his Majeſty; which was

was agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch Members as were of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

On the motion of Mr. Garthſhore, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Garthſhore moved, that 10,000 ſeamen be granted for the ſervice of the navy for twelve lunar months.

Mr. Francis ſaid, that he did not mean to oppoſe the motion; but he wiſhed to expreſs a hope that the number of ſeamen now to be voted would be found adequate to the purpoſe for which he conceived they were wanted; namely, to put the country in a poſture of defence. He could not, however, look for any great ſucceſs to the Country, becauſe the beſt *abilities* were not in the King's Adminiſtration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied (with the exception of himſelf) the want of *ability* in the perſons conducting his Majeſty's Government. The Meſſage of his Majeſty to Parliament had been the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation. It could not be expected, that, pending negociation and diſcuſſion, he ſhould ſtate the objects under conſideration; the truth was, that if an amicable adjuſtment took place, conceſſions muſt be made on one ſide or other. In ſtating this, he begged it might not be inferred, that there was any unbecoming ſpirit of conceſſion on either hand; and his Majeſty's Government had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of reflecting, that they in no degree had compromiſed the honour of the country.

Mr. Dent argued, that 10,000 ſeamen was too ſmall a number on the preſent occaſion. He preſſed much for information, becauſe the ſubject of his Majeſty's Meſſage had occaſioned a very ſevere ſhock upon the funds of the country, by which many individuals had been ruined; although there certainly were *ſome* perſons in the ſecret who had taken care of themſelves. He concluded by moving an amendment, that 25,000 ſeamen be granted.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he would ſupport the original motion in preference to the amendment; not becauſe he did not conceive the amendment to be proper, but becauſe no information was afforded to the Committee that 10,000 ſeamen, or, indeed, any expreſs number, were more neceſſary. With regard to the prerogative of making peace or war, that unqueſtionably appertained to his Majeſty. If a peace was at any time made, the terms of which might be unfavourable, the Houſe had always an opportunity of expreſſing its ſentiments on the ſubject. The other prerogative, that of levying war, afforded more ſcope for the diſcretion and wiſdom of Parliament. His Majeſty might declare war when he pleaſed; but a moſt valuable and inеſtimable privilege belonged, by the Britiſh Conſtitution, to the Houſe, as a check on ambition, or a correction upon haſty and intemperate meaſures. This check conſiſted in the ſupplies, which could only be obtained through the Commons' Houſe; and theſe had by degrees introduced them, not unfrequently as approvers of a war, by affording the means of carrying it on. Theſe aids were obtained by his Majeſty ſtating the grounds of the war upon which he was about to enter. But, on the other hand, it was well known, that the King of England had been compelled to peace, by the Commons withholding the neceſſary aids when they did not approve of the conteſt in which he was engaged without their advice. As a peace, every circumſtance attending the ſituation of this country at the moment conſidered, it was good. During its continuance it had done good; we had got rid of incumbrances; and even if we renewed the war, he truſted in God that the country would hear no more of that diabolical hypocriſy which had diſtinguiſhed certain men during the late conteſt; namely, that we were fighting in the cauſe of religion and ſocial order (*A loud cry of hear! hear!*) "If we cannot (ſaid Mr. Fox) preſerve our rank in the ſcale of the nations of Europe but by war, then I call that war juſt and neceſſary. I am thoroughly convinced, that to obtain the conſent of the nation to ſuch a war does not require, in the preſent poſture of affairs, any ſtimulus: tell the people of Great Britain the truth, then ſhew their ſituation, expoſe the artifices by which they have been attempted to be deluded, and their confidence will be obtained. If they are miſled, if they are kept in the dark, a war is entered upon with reluctance, and that public ſpirit which has ſo knit them together falls to the ground."

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, he did not differ ſo much on conſtitutional grounds, with reſpect to the prerogative of the Crown, with the Hon. Gentleman, as he did from the deductions drawn by the Hon.

Hon. Member on the preſent occaſions. His Lordſhip, after ſtating the prerogative of the Executive Power with his uſual perſpicuity, contended, that in caſe it was not neceſſary to have recourſe to war, Miniſters ſhould not lay before the Houſe the documents attending the preſent diſcuſſions, further than they thought was conſiſtent with propriety. He ſupported this propoſition on the ground that it might lead to irritation in diſcuſſion, from which nothing good or uſeful could ariſe.

Mr. Elliott was deſirous to have explanation from Miniſters.

Mr. Canning, Sir W. Pulteney, and Mr. Trench, ſeverally ſupported the motion, which was then put and carried.

603,500l. was then voted for wages for the 10,000 ſeamen for twelve lunar months; 290,000l. for victuals; 330,000l. for wear and tear of the ſhips; and 27,000l. for ordnance.

The report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Coventry Election reported, that Captain Barlow was duly elected; but that Nathaniel Jeffries, Eſq. was not duly elected.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a Bill for conſolidating the different Acts relative to the Militia. It was intended, inſtead of burthening the pariſhes at preſent, as was the practice, to throw the burden on the counties; there were clauſes for the prevention of the many frauds committed by ſubſtitutes; and there were clauſes empowering pariſhes, where families are particularly burdenſome, to provide ſubſtitutes. —Granted.

INDIA BUDGET.

On the motion of Lord Caſtlereagh, the Houſe went into a Committee on the Eaſt India accounts, Mr. Wallace in the Chair.

Lord Caſtlereagh began a ſpeech of great length by ſtating, that certain documents from India had not arrived; but that theſe, important as no doubt they were, did not preclude him from the ſtatement he was about to make, which was founded upon documents which were now before the Committee. The revenues of the Eaſt India Company divide themſelves into two branches; their expenditure at home, and their expenditure abroad. The expences of the Company, he had to ſtate, had been conſiderably increaſed by the expedition of the Indian army to join the Britiſh in Egypt. Having gone a good deal into theſe ſubjects, his Lordſhip entered into a minute ſtatement of the affairs of the Company, as connected with the different Preſidencies and ſettlements in India, their factories in China, and their ſales, aſſets, and charges, at home. From a general compariſon of debts and aſſets, there appeared to be an increaſe of debts in India to the amount of 3,034,130l. and a decreaſe of debts at home to the amount of 571,306l.; making the increaſe of debts 2,462,824l. The increaſe of aſſets in India was 544,369l.; that at home 1,393,024l.; making the general increaſe 1,942,393l. From this ſum, his Lordſhip obſerved, there was to be deducted a decreaſe of the balance in favour of the Company at China and St. Helena to the amount of 187,042l. The net increaſe of aſſets would then ſtand at 1,755,851l. From this view, the ſtate of the concern would be worſe than it was at the concluſion of the preceding years by a ſum of 707,473l. Having gone through the different items of the Budget, he concluded by entering into a proſpective view of the Company's affairs, and more particularly with reſpect to the meaſures to be adopted for liquidating the India debt. That debt he ſhould take at eighteen millions and a half; of which ſixteen millions bore an annual intereſt of no leſs than 1,408,791l. This great object to free the Company from ſo heavy a preſſure, was to convert it into an European debt. This would put the Company into the poſſeſſion of a conſiderable fund for the extinction of their debt, becauſe the difference of intereſt between an Indian debt to the amount he had ſtated, at 9 per cent. and an European debt at 5 per cent. would afford to the Company a ſaving of about 5,380,000l. a-year. He wiſhed here to obſerve, that it was not in contemplation to liquidate the whole of the debt; it was proper, for many reaſons, that a part of the debt ſhould remain: one of thoſe reaſons was, that the natives ſhould have an intereſt (independent of the advantages they have under our Government) in the ſtability of the Company. Suppoſe then the amount of debt to be reduced was 12,000,000l. and the ſum applicable to the reduction to be 2,000 cool. a-year, it would obviouſly be liquidated in ſix years, and the intereſt due upon the remainder, taking it even at 6 per cent. would be only 240,000l. a-year. He preſumed that the intereſt might, under

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theſe circumſtances, be reduced to 6 per cent.; and, in the preſent ſtate of the Company's affairs, they would not have occaſion to raiſe any money for the firſt two years. The whole military eſtabliſhment was ſuch as to preclude every apprehenſion, either from attacks from Europe, or from conteſts in India. It amounted to 24,000 Europeans, of whom 17,000 were King's troops. The Native force amounted to 89,000 men; and the irregular force, including Laſcars, to 10,000; making altogether an army of above 124,000 men. If the peace continued, the public would next year obtain their participation of the Company's ſurplus revenue, and the Company would have 2,000,cool. applicable to the reduction of its debt. If war unfortunately took place, this country muſt forego, for a time, the half million a-year; but the Company would ſtill have one million a-year for the liquidation of its debt. Having enlarged further on theſe topics, his Lordſhip concluded with moving his firſt reſolution.

Mr. Johnſtone denied that the increaſe of territory in India acquired by the Company had been the reſult of equity or prudence: on the contrary, the poſſeſſions of the unfortunate Princes in the Carnatic had been wreſted from them moſt unjuſtly.

Lord Caſtlereagh explained.

Mr. Addington regretted that Mr. Johnſtone ſhould have ſpoken in ſo deciſive a tone with reſpect to the recent tranſactions in India, as they were not before the Houſe in a ſhape which admitted of regular diſcuſſion. He hoped, however, that until they were ſo brought forward, Gentlemen would keep their minds unbiaſſed.

Sir Hugh Inglis ſupported the reſolution.

Mr. Francis conteſted a variety of the items and general ſtatements taken into account by Lord Caſtlereagh.

Lord Caſtlereagh replied.

Mr. W. Dundas ſupported the reſolutions.

Sir F. Baring ſpoke in favour of their general accuracy; but differed from the Noble Lord with regard to the future proſperity of the Company.

Lord Caſtlereagh and Mr. Johnſtone ſeverally explained; and

Sir T. Metcalf ſpoke in favour of the reſolutions.

The queſtion was then put and carried. The Houſe was reſumed; the report received, ordered to be printed, and taken into further conſideration this day ſe'nnight.

The report of the Committee of Supply, granting 10,000 ſeamen for the ſervice of the navy, was brought up and agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. W. Dickenſon, jun. reported from the Committee on the conteſted election for the county of Hereford, that John Geers Cotterel, Eſq. is not duly elected; and that Sir George Cornwall, Bart. is duly elected.—A new writ was ordered to be iſſued for a Member to ſerve for the county of Hereford, in the room of Mr. Cotterel.

Mr. Corry obtained leave to bring in a Bill continuing, for a time to be limited, the reſtrictions on the caſh payments of the Bank of Ireland.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the Iriſh Militia Bill. Mr. Elliott objected ſtrongly to the clauſe allowing four guineas bounty to the men to be raiſed. He ſaid, it was directly hoſtile to the principle of raiſing the men by ballot, and would prove highly injurious to the recruiting for the regular army.

Mr. Wickham ſaid, that the preſent Bill confined the ſervices of the men to the county for which they were raiſed. The Hon. Gentleman muſt ſurely know, that the Militia of Ireland was never embodied by ballot; and it was a fact, that at the period of the Militia being diſbanded, not one man was ſerving who had been ballotted for.

Mr. Elliott explained.

The Secretary at War complained of the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman in throwing oppoſition in the way of a Bill ſo eſſentially requiſite for completing the force of the empire.

A ſhort debate took place on the meaſure; after which the Bill paſſed through the Committee.

The Secretary at War moved to bring in a Bill for filling up vacancies in the command of the Militia; which would include five proviſions: 1ſt, For calling in Field-Officers who had ſerved during the war; 2d, To call in any Captains who had ſerved in the Militia during the war, though unqualified in fortune; 3d, To preſerve their rank to Captain-Lieutenants; 4th, To provide, that when a regiment had a vacancy in its command for two months, Officers of the Army or Marines, who were now on half-pay, might be called in; and 5th, That Mili-

tia Officers doing duty as Artillery-men ſhould have pay as ſuch.—Leave given.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. H. Browne reported from the Committee on the Nottingham Election, that the Committee had determined, that Joſeph Birch and D. P. Cocke, Eſqrs. were not duly elected; that the election was void, with reſpect to a Burgeſs to ſerve for Nottingham; and that the Petitions againſt the returns were not frivolous or vexatious. The Committee had alſo come to ſeveral reſolutions, the ſubſtance of which was, that the Returning Officer had not done his duty; and that, during the election, ſeveral diſgraceful riots had taken place, and outrages been committed, which were completely ſubverſive of the freedom of election, &c.

The minutes of the Committee were ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 20th of next month; and it was directed that no new writ ſhould be iſſued until ſubſequent to that conſideration.

Captain Markham roſe for the purpoſe of calling the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject of great delicacy. On Friday laſt, in a debate, an Hon. Member in his eye (Mr. Dent) had inſinuated, that improper tranſactions had taken place on the Stock Exchange; and ſince that ſtatement had been made, ſeveral impreſſions very unfavourable had gone abroad with reſpect to Sir Thomas Trowbridge, as having ſold out a large quantity of ſtock in conſequence of the information he obtained from his official ſituation in the Board of Admiralty. He then proceeded to ſtate the facts, as contained in an affidavit made by Sir Thomas's agent; wherein that Gentleman ſwears that he ſold out Sir T.'s ſtock, not in conſequence of any orders from the gallant Knight, but from the tenor of inſtructions he received a long time ago to ſell out, ſhould there be any proſpect of the funds getting low. He concluded by ſaying, that he meant to move for a Committee to inveſtigate the matter.

Mr. Dent vindicated himſelf from any perſonal reflection on Sir Thomas: he merely repeated, generally, what had been current in the city.

Mr. Addington having ſpoken in high terms of the honour of the gallant Knight, Mr. Dent explained, and the propoſed enquiry was dropped.

Mr. Addington moved, that his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the Civil Liſt, of the 15th of May 1802, be read. This having been done, the Right Hon. Gentleman reſumed. Laſt Seſſion the Houſe had thought proper to relieve the Civil Liſt from the debt which had been accumulated during the ſixteen years preceding; but in doing ſo, had not adverted to the proviſion neceſſary for the Houſehold. He concluded by moving for a ſelect Committee of twenty-one Members to enquire into the charges on the Civil Liſt, and to report.—Ordered.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Committee upon the Iriſh Militia Act.

Upon the reſolution being read a ſecond time for increaſing the bounty from two to four guineas,

Mr. Windham entered his ſolemn proteſt againſt the meaſure, from a conviction that it was bad. He was no friend to the Militia ſyſtem in its beſt ſtage; but to that of Ireland he had a particular averſion. The latter could not be raiſed but by bounty; which mode was a total ſubverſion of the conſtitutional principle of the Militia. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, to bring the Militia to that ſtate of perfection which the regulars poſſeſs; and if inexperienced leaders were placed over inexperienced followers, the conſequence, in time of danger, might be eaſily foreſeen. He concluded with obſerving, that if the Militia had been capable of offenſive operations, Bonaparte would never have dared to croſs the Alps, and the battle of Marengo would not have decided the fate of empires.

The Secretary at War denied that the raiſing the Militia by bounty tended to diminiſh the recruiting ſervice, and was of a far different opinion reſpecting the utility of the Militia in general. In 1780, they ſaved the metropolis; and in Ireland, they helped to put down rebellion. He enumerated their ſeveral ſervices during the war; and conſidered the ſentiments of Mr. W. as tending to miſchievous concluſions.

Sir W. Pulteney, General Tarleton, Sir L. Parſons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſpoke to the ſame effect; and the queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Frederick Shuttleworth was brought to the Bar, for the purpoſe of being reprimanded by the Speaker. The Speaker, in a very ſolemn and impreſſive manner, delivered himſelf to the following effect: "Frederick Shuttleworth, the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Petition complaining of

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an undue election for the town of Nottingham, has reported, in behalf of the Committee, that you have been guilty of groſs prevarication, and moſt improper miſbehaviour, in giving your evidence before the Committee. Such conduct is the moſt offenſive of which a man can be guilty; as it tends to deſtroy the ſacred obligation of truth which binds man to man, operates to defeat the ends of juſtice, and breaks up the confidence that keeps together the bonds of ſociety. In the diſgraceful proceedings that diſtinguiſhed the laſt election for Nottingham, in giving your evidence, you vainly attempted to ſuppreſs the truth. Your education and habits of life, in ſo doing, exhibited a pernicious example to others. In the puniſhment of your offence, the lenity of the Houſe has been conſpicuous. You were committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and ſpared the diſgrace and infamy of being ſent to a common gaol. You have expreſſed contrition for your offence in your Petition to this Houſe. You now go forth ſtigmatiſed and diſgraced to the public and your friends; and nothing can efface your offence but a ſevere and continued repentance for your miſconduct, and a ſtrict regard to the civil and political rights of your fellow-ſubjects. You are now diſcharged, on paying your fees."

Mr Addington moved, that the Speech of the Speaker ſhould be inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe; which was agreed to.

FRIDAY MARCH 18.

Sir M. W Ridley reported from the Committee on the Great Grimſby Election, that J. H. Loft, Eſq was not duly elected, and that William Melliſh, Eſq. ought to have been returned in his ſtead. The Committee had come to a reſolution, that the Mayor, the returning officer, had been guilty of great partiality. The reſolution was ordered to be printed, and taken into conſideration on Tueſday the 29th inſtant

Mr Dickenſon brought up a Bill, continuing the Suſpenſion of Actions againſt Clergymen for Non-reſidence. Read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

The Secretary at War moved the ſecond reading of the Militia Officers' Bill.

Lord Folkſtone objected to the ſecond reading, on the ground that the Bill went to reduce the dignity of the Militia, by admitting improper perſons to aſſociate with people of rank and fortune; beſides which, a number of Half-pay Officers would enter the Militia in preference to the regular ſervice. Were the Bill put in force, he could almoſt wiſh that qualified Officers would leave their regiments.

The Secretary at War replied, that no part of the Bill was new; on the contrary, it was entirely founded on the various proviſions of the Acts of laſt Seſſion. The Bill merely allowed, that thoſe who had ſerved before were qualified to ſerve again; it alſo allowed thoſe who were not qualified to ſerve, but there was nothing compulſory upon the Lord Lieutenants to give ſuch Gentlemen appointments. The principle of the Bill was merely for completing the Officers.

Mr. Sheridan obſerved, that any Gentleman who oppoſed meaſures of this nature at the preſent period ſhould take care to be well fortified with argument, and, unleſs ſo prepared, he ought rather to propoſe ſome expedient more eaſily acted upon. What the Noble Lord had ſaid with regard to the qualified Officers going out, ſhould any Gentleman unqualified enter, was the moſt ſingular remark he had ever heard. It was well known, that for a long time back the Subalterns were not qualified; but what muſt a Lord Lieutenant ſay, when he is obliged to fill up other vacancies with unqualified perſons? Why, that it is owing to the ſhameleſs want of public ſpirit in the young gentry of the country, who are running about hunting and horſe-racing in every direction. He wiſhed the Militia to be officered and led on by the property of the country; but ſhould that not be attainable. Government was obliged to elect Officers where they could find them.

Some farther converſation enſued; when the Bill was ordered to be committed on Tueſday next.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Prince of Wales's Annuity Bill, and to the Iriſh Revenue Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Lord Glenbervie obtained leave to bring in a Bill for allowing Ships employed in the Whale Fiſhery to have a complete number of men for the preſent ſeaſon.

Sir F. Burdett moved, that the farther conſideration of the Pancras Workhouſe Bill be poſtponed to Wedneſday ſe'nnight, on account of the great importance of

of the meaſure, and the abſence of the Counſel againſt the Bill. The motion was negatived by a majority of two.

On the motion of Mr. Burdon, a Committee was appointed to conſider of the important ſervices performed by ſhort-hand writers in the Select Committees.

EAST INDIA BUDGET.

Lord Caſtlereagh moved the order of the day for conſidering the Report of the Committee on the Eaſt India Budget.

Mr. Francis defended the right of every Member to comment on the accounts ſubmitted to the Houſe; and referred to an omiſſion which appeared in thoſe in queſtion: as the capital ſtock of the Company, which is 12,000,000l. had been omitted on the debit ſide, he wiſhed to know, whether, as was reported, Government were to be the guarantees for that ſum to the Company, and what was the nature of the ſecurity?

Sir T. Metcalfe ſeverely cenſured Mr. F. for inſinuating that the accounts in queſtion had been fabricated by the Directors to deceive the Houſe: he inſiſted that the Company had ſince 1793 acted conformably to the orders of the Houſe, in laying the accounts before them; and ſaid, that their affairs were in a better ſituation than at any period ſince 1794: within the laſt ten years, the Company had exported, in woollen cloth, hardware, &c. &c. the productions of this country, no leſs a ſum than upwards of ſeventeen millions; and the ſupplies which they had received from abroad had enabled them to purchaſe ten millions in bullion, &c. to ſend out to their ſettlements. The duties paid to the Crown within the laſt three years were, 5,700,000l.

Mr. Johnſtone made ſome objections to the accounts; and contended, that the affairs of the Company were 2,200,000l. worſe laſt year than they were repreſented to be by Lord Melville: the Houſe, he ſaid, was not ſatisfied that there was now any ſurplus whatever.

Mr. Wallace defended the ſtatements of Lords Caſtlereagh and Melville, and denied that the accuſations of Mr. Francis were founded on fact.

Lords Kinnaird and Caſtlereagh made a few remarks; after which the Reſolutions were agreed to.

In a Committee on the Iriſh Militia Bill,

Mr. Wickham moved, that the clauſe be omitted which impoſes a fine of 500l. for making falſe returns, as it was a reproach to the gentry of that country. Agreed to.

The Iriſh Poſt Office Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Tierney moved for an account ſhewing the increaſe or diminution in the ſalaries of Clerks in the Public Offices in Great Britain, for the year 1802: and alſo a like account from Ireland, for the years 1801 and 1802. Ordered.

In a Committee on the Militia Officers' Bill,

The Secretary at War obſerved, that the temporary meaſures of the preſent Bill were only the ſame as thoſe reſorted to laſt war.

Mr. H. Laſcelles wiſhed the clauſe to be ſo worded, that if two perſons preſented themſelves for a Captaincy, one qualified in land, the other not, the Lords Lieutenants ſhould be obliged to take the candidate who was qualified by land.

The Secretary at War thought it improper to introduce any words that would fetter the Lords Lieutenants in the choice of proper Officers.

Some other amendments were ſuggeſted; after which

Mr. Baſtard ſaid, there was no ſacrifice that the landed intereſt would not make; but the Militia had been diſgraced by the meaſures of the laſt Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied this aſſertion; and inſiſted, that thoſe meaſures aroſe from the neceſſity of the times.

Lord Folkſtone purſued the ſame grounds as Mr. B.; and inſiſted, that the preſent Bill would tend to depreſs the ſpirit of the country.

General Tarleton thought the Officers to be introduced into the Militia from the Army, were fit to aſſociate with any claſs of men in the country—perhaps they were at leaſt as fit company for the landed intereſt, as the latter were for them.

The amendments were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Sir J. Anderſon, in conſequence of an amendment made to a money-clauſe in the St. Giles's Burying-Ground Bill, moved to bring in a new one. He ſaid, this was a ſubject of the utmoſt moment, as the ground was now ſo full,

that

that no more bodies could be interred in it. Leave given.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the ſum which he ſhould propoſe to vote was 911,000l.; of that ſum, 868,900l. was to diſcharge the intereſt of Exchequer Bills. They were to have been diſcharged out of the inſtalments of the loan of laſt year; but as a very inconſiderable part of that loan was paid up at an early period after the contract, a great intereſt accrued upon thoſe bills; he therefore moved, that a ſum not exceeding 868,903l. be granted for the above purpoſe. Agreed to.

He alſo moved the following ſums; viz. 1910l. to the Commiſſioners for the Diſcharge of the National Debt, for ſalaries of Officers, &c.; 500l. to the Officers of Exchequer, for preparing Exchequer Bills, &c. &c.; 23,564l. to make good money advanced to the Bank, for the diſcount of the Loan; 22,528l. to make good money paid to the Bank, for receiving contributions on the Loan of 1802; 371l. to J. Wilmot, employed as Clerk to the Commiſſioners in ſettling the American Claims; 3,600l. for incidental expences of 1802.

The Reſolutions were agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Maſter of the Rolls ſaid, the object of his intended motion was, only to remedy the inconvenience reſulting from two Acts of Parliament, viz. that the Roman Catholics were obliged to take two oaths, whereas one would now be ſufficient. He took a view of the different ſtatutes reſpecting Roman Catholics; from which he argued, that there was a certain incongruity; and moved to bring in a Bill to extend to Catholics the benefit of both the ſtatutes relative to the teſt, upon their taking the oath contained in the firſt. This being a motion reſpecting religion, it was referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe; after which the Bill was read.

The Iriſh Militia Bounty Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Attorney-General moved to bring in a Bill for appointing Commiſſioners for diſtributing Money agreed to be paid by America to certain Claimants.

On the report of the Militia Officers' Bill, Mr. Windham made ſome objection to the clauſe relative to the admiſſion of Half-pay Officers; he thought nothing but the exigency of the moment could warrant the meaſure. He repeated many of the obſervations that he had lately made on the Army; and concluded with ſaying, that the Militia, as now eſtabliſhed, was far different from that originally conſtituted. The Army abounded with Gentlemen of the higheſt honour and talents; and the want of property ſhould not render their ſituation unpleaſant to them; but care ought to be taken to prevent improper perſons from being admitted to join the Militia.

The Secretary at War ſaid, it was his intention to move a proviſo to the clauſe, that if the Lord Lieutenant could not fill the vacancies with qualified men within two months, Half-pay Officers ſhould not be advanced to a higher rank in the Militia than a Captain: this would ſatisfy the Gentlemen who had oppoſed the clauſe in queſtion.

In anſwer to a queſtion from Mr. Kinnaird, the Secretary ſaid, this Bill did not extend to Scotland.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty, the purport of which was, to recommend an annuity of 1,200l. to be granted to Sir J. Saumarez for his eminent ſervices in the late war.

The Bill for ſuſpending the Penal Laws againſt the Non Reſident Clergy was read a third time, and paſſed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Several Petitioners, who had been committed to Newgate for abſenting themſelves from Election Committees, were ordered to be brought to the Bar on Monday; on which a long converſation took place relative to the degree of puniſhment they ought to undergo.

The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ſubject of the King's Meſſage, for granting an Annuity to Sir J. Saumarez, was unanimouſly agreed to; the annuity to commence from July 1801.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer requeſted an authority for 4,000,000l. in addition to 5,000,000l. that had been permitted to be raiſed by Loans on Exchequer Bills. The ſum now demanded was for the purpoſe of funding part of the outſtanding Bills, and for paying off the reſidue.—The Reſolution was agreed to.

The Bill for regulating the Office of Surveyor-General of the Foreſts was read a third time, and paſſed.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

The Chippenham Committee reported, that C. Brooke, Eſq. is not duly elected, and that J. Maitland, Eſq. the petitioner, ought to have been returned.

The Greenland Fiſhery Seamen's Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Lord Euſton moved the diſcharge of J. Trotter, who was in cuſtody for a breach of privilege, which brought on ſome debate.

Mr. Tierney and Mr. Sheridan were againſt the diſmiſſal of the priſoner, on the ground of its encouraging diſobedience to Parliament.—The Lord Advocate, Mr. H. Browne, and Mr. W. Dundas ſpoke in favour of the motion; and Mr. Fox againſt it; after which it was negatived.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Committee was appointed for inquiring into the expenditure of Ireland, and the ſums advanced to that part of the kingdom.

Gen. Gaſcoyne, on the ſubject of the Salt Trade with Ireland, obſerved, that an undue preference had been given by degrees to the importation of foreign Salt into Ireland; that the buſhel of the latter weighed 84lb. whilſt that of England, when imported into Ireland, weighed but 56lb.; yet the duty was the ſame. The want of an equalization had ſuch an effect on the Salt Trade of Liverpool, that in the ſpace of five years it was reduced, on an average, 852,000 buſhels. He lamented the impoſition of a duty upon this article, and ſaid, that if the weight and meaſure were equaliſed, the revenue would not loſe more than 13,000l. He concluded with moving to bring in a Bill for equalizing the duties on Salt imported into Ireland; and a Committee was moved for conſidering the propriety of the meaſure.

In a ſubſequent converſation, Mr. Corry obſerved, that it was in contemplation to level the foreign buſhel to the Engliſh, and the duty from 2s. to 1s. 4d. a buſhel.

A debate then enſued, the reſult of which was, that both motions were withdrawn.

The Militia Officers' Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

The Secretary at War obtained leave to bring in a bill for increaſing the Allowances made to Inn-keeepers for Soldiers billetted on march.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Maitland took his ſeat for Chippenham.

A report from the Ilcheſter Committee ſtated, that neither Sir W. Manners, T. Glover, W. Hunter, nor J. Graham, Eſqrs. were duly elected. The ſyſtem of corruption at this election was alſo reported to be ſo great, that reſolutions were brought up for the Houſe to take the matter into its ſerious conſideration on the 29th of April.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

The Glaſgow Committee reported, that A. Houſtoun, Eſq. is not duly elected; but that B. Alexander, Eſq. ought to have been elected.

On a motion for a Committee on the Grenada Loan Bill, Sir R. Buxton oppoſed the meaſure, from the opinion that the merchants would not repay the money advanced within the ſtipulated time.

Mr. Hobhouſe took the part of the merchants, and ſaid, that thoſe of the Weſt Indies, from the flouriſhing ſtate of their affairs, had been enabled to repay 550,000l. of the Loan of 1,400,000l. granted ſix years ſince.—Several Members alſo ſpoke on the importance of the Weſt India trade; after which the Bill went through the Committee.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

The Roman Catholic Oaths Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for erecting a new Work-houſe for the Pariſh of St. James.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

The St. Giles's Burial-Ground Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

On the queſtion for conſidering the report of the the Pancras Work-houſe Bill, Sir F. Burdett ſtated, that although the Bill had been much altered, it was ſtill highly objectionable: he hoped Counſel would be permitted to be heard againſt it.

Mr. Byng ſpoke in favour of the Bill, and Mr. Fox againſt it:—Mr. F. declared, that it diſfranchiſed nearly 7000 perſons, by placing the rights of electing their own officers in the hands of 60 perſons for ever.

The Houſe divided; for the queſtion 35; againſt it 40.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

The Eaſt Grimſtead Committee reported, that the ſitting Member was duly elected, and that the petitions were frivolous and vexatious.

A ſhort

A ſhort debate took place on a motion by Sir F. Burdett, that the petition againſt the Pancras Pariſh Bill be taken into conſideration, and Counſel heard.

Mr. Sheridan ſeconded the motion, and made many objections to the bill.

Several members gave their opinions for and againſt the motion; after which it was put and negatived.

The third reading of the Bill was then ſtrenuouſly oppoſed; but being over-ruled, it was read and paſſed.

Mr. Sheridan previouſly propoſed an amendment, that in caſe of the death of a Guardian, the vacancy ſhould be ſupplied by the nomination of the Pariſh at large; but this motion was alſo negatived.

J. Trotter was committed to Newgate for prevarication before a Committee.

Sir J. Saumarez's Annuity Bill and the Exchequer Bills were read a third time and paſſed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. P. Moore took his ſeat for Coventry.

The Solicitor-General moved to bring in a Bill to empower the great Law Officers of England and Ireland to ſell, mortgage, &c. the property of Lunatics.

Mr. Tierney moved for an account of the produce of the Conſolidated Fund from January 1802, to January 1803.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a report of a ſurvey that had been taken with a view to the improvement of the Scotch Highlands. Ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to forward the deciſion of Election Petitions, moved, that in May, a day in each week ſhould be appointed for balloting for two Committees, and propoſed that the firſt day for conſidering a petition ſhould be the 28th April, and two other petitions every Thurſday till the end of May; and as there were no hopes of making any ballot after that time, he ſhould propoſe to put them off *pro forma* till Auguſt.

The American Commiſſioners' Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

On the order for the ſecond reading of the Coroners' Bill, Mr. Hobhouſe oppoſed an additional allowance to ſuch perſons; for though the ſituation was bad and unprofitable, he thought it muſt be good for ſomething, or the whole intereſt of the county would not be called in to get the place.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre ſpoke on the ſame grounds, and mentioned ſome inſtances of corruption uſed to procure theſe places. He moved that the bill be read this day ſix months; but the motion was negatived.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

The Carmarthen Committee reported that J. H. Williams, Eſq. was duly elected, but that the petitions were not frivolous nor vexatious.

The Berwick Committee reported that neither the Sitting Members nor Petitioners were elected, but the election is void.

Sir W. Scott, on moving to bring in a Bill for regulating the Laws concerning the Clergy, entered into a ſtatement of the nature of the exiſting laws, and of the effrontery of informers; and obſerved, that the preſent bill would be fundamentally the ſame as that of laſt Seſſion; its object being to lighten the rigours inflicted by the exiſting laws upon poor ſtipendiary Curates, &c. He afterwards moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to render more effective, and to regulate, the Laws reſpecting Spiritual Perſons holding Lands, and reſpecting Reſidences within their Benefices." Leave granted.

Mr. Dickenſon, junior, moved to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Laws relating to the Woollen Trade. He ſtated, that there were no leſs than twenty-three acts exiſting on this ſubject, but thirteen of which only could poſſibly be obeyed.—On the ſuggeſtion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chairman reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

A Petition was preſented from Mr. Martin, an American Loyaliſt, praying the ſum of 6,615l. awarded to him in 1786, but which he had not been able to obtain.

Mr. Tierney moved that the ſum, with intereſt, be granted; which was agreed to.

Mr. Corry moved for 2,500l. for the ſupport of the Iriſh Lying-In-Hoſpital; which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

The Inn-keepers' Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Dickenſon obtained leave to bring in a Bill for repealing the Acts on the Woollen Trade.

The Clergymens' Bill was brought up and ordered to be printed.

The

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for an Account of the Produce of the Revenues veſted in the Governors of the Bounties of Queen Anne, from the time of their commencement; and alſo an Account of the application of ſuch Revenues, with the number of benefices, amount of the ſurplus Revenues, and the purpoſes to which they were applied, diſtinguiſhing each year. Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the Houſe do adjourn to Tueſday ſe'nnight; which, after a ſlight oppoſition from Mr. Patten, was agreed to.

On the report of the Committee for granting relief to the Merchants of Grenada,

Mr. Wilberforce oppoſed the Bill, on account of a want of ſecurity for the loan.

Some amendments, however, formerly propoſed, being agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the 19th; to which day the Houſe adjourned.

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION AGAINST THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

His Majeſty's earneſt endeavours for the preſervation of Peace having failed of ſucceſs, he entertains the fulleſt confidence that he ſhall receive the ſame ſupport from his Parliament, and that the ſame zeal and ſpirit will be manifeſted by his People, which he has experienced on every occaſion when the honour of his Crown has been attacked, or the eſſential intereſts of his Dominions have been endangered. During the whole courſe of the Negociations which led to the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republic, it was his Majeſty's ſincere deſire, not only to put an end to the hoſtilities which ſubſiſted between the two countries, but to adopt ſuch meaſures, and to concur in ſuch propoſitions, as might moſt effectually contribute to conſolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The ſame motives by which his Majeſty was actuated during the Negociations for Peace, have ſince invariably governed his conduct. As ſoon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, his Majeſty's Courts were open to the people of France for every purpoſe of legal redreſs; all ſequeſtrations were taken off their property; all prohibitions on their trade, which had been impoſed during the War, were removed, and they were placed, in every reſpect, on the ſame footing, with regard to commerce and intercourſe, as the inhabitants of any other State in amity with his Majeſty, with which there exiſted no Treaty of Commerce.

To a ſyſtem of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French Government afford the moſt ſtriking contraſt. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects during the War, have been enforced with increaſed ſtrictneſs and ſeverity; violence has been offered, in ſeveral inſtances, to their veſſels and their property; and, in no caſe, has juſtice been afforded to thoſe who may have been aggrieved in conſequence of ſuch acts, nor has any ſatisfactory anſwer been given to the repeated repreſentations made by his Majeſty's Miniſters or Ambaſſador at Paris. Under ſuch circumſtances, when his Majeſty's ſubjects were not ſuffered to enjoy the common advantages of Peace within the territories of the French Republic, and the countries dependent upon it, the French Government had recourſe to the extraordinary meaſure of ſending over to this country a number of perſons for the profeſſed purpoſe of reſiding in the moſt conſiderable ſea-port towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of Commercial Agents or Conſuls. Theſe perſons could have no pretenſions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being ſo acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to ſuch a ſituation, could only be derived from a Commercial Treaty: and as no Treaty of that deſcription was in exiſtence between his Majeſty and the French Republic, there was conſequently too much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the real object of their miſſion was by no means of a commercial nature; and this ſuſpicion was confirmed, not only by the circumſtance that ſome of them were military men, but by the actual diſcovery that ſeveral of them were furniſhed with inſtructions to obtain the ſoundings of the harbours, and to procure

cure military ſurveys of the places where it was intended they ſhould reſide. His Majeſty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their reſpective places of deſtination, and repreſented to the French Government the neceſſity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumſtances under which they were ſent, and the inſtructions which were given to them, ought to be conſidered as deciſive indications of the diſpoſitions and intentions of the Government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French Government, with reſpect to the commercial intercourſe between the two countries, muſt therefore be conſidered as ill-ſuited to a ſtate of peace; and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in thoſe which immediately concern his Majeſty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconſiſtent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and juſtice. His Majeſty had entertained hopes, in conſequence of the repeated aſſurances and profeſſions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a ſyſtem of policy which, if it had not inſpired other Powers with confidence, might, at leaſt, have allayed their jealouſies. If the French Government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to ſuch a ſyſtem; if their diſpoſitions had proved to be eſſentially pacific; allowances would have been made for the ſituation in which a new Government muſt be placed after ſo dreadful and extenſive a convulſion as that which has been produced by the French Revolution. But his Majeſty has unfortunately had too much reaſon to obſerve, and to lament, that the ſyſtem of violence, aggreſſion, and aggrandizement, which characterized the proceedings of the different Governments of France during the war, has been continued with as little diſguiſe ſince its termination. They have continued to keep a French army in Holland, againſt the will, and in defiance of the remonſtrances, of the Batavian Government, and in repugnance to the letter of three ſolemn Treaties. They have, in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiſs Nation, in defiance of the Treaty of Luneville, which had ſtipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuſe their own form of Government. They have annexed to the Dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the Iſland of Elba, without allotting any proviſion to the King of Sardinia, whom they have deſpoiled of the moſt valuable part of his territory, though they were bound, by a ſolemn engagement to the Emperor of Ruſſia, to attend to his intereſts, and to provide for his eſtabliſhment. It may, indeed, with truth be aſſerted, that the period which has elapſed ſince the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, has been marked with one continued ſeries of aggreſſion, violence, and inſult, on the part of the French Government. In the month of October laſt, his Majeſty was induced, in conſequence of the earneſt ſolicitation of the Swiſs Nation, to make an effort, by a repreſentation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This repreſentation was couched in the moſt temperate terms; and meaſures were taken by his Majeſty for aſcertaining, under the circumſtances which then exiſted, the real ſituation and wiſhes of the Swiſs Cantons, as well as the ſentiments of the other Cabinets of Europe. His Majeſty learned, however, with the utmoſt regret, that no diſpoſition to counteract theſe repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence, was manifeſted by any of the Powers moſt immediately intereſted in preventing them; and his Majeſty therefore felt that, with reſpect to theſe objects, his ſingle efforts could not be expected to produce any conſiderable advantage to thoſe in whoſe favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government firſt diſtinctly advanced the principle, that his Majeſty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Amiens. That Treaty was unqueſtionably founded upon the ſame principle as every other antecedent Treaty or Convention, on the aſſumption of the ſtate of poſſeſſion and of engagements ſubſiſting at the time of its concluſion; and if that ſtate of poſſeſſion and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, ſo as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into

into the contract, the change, ſo made, may be conſidered as operating virtually as a breach of the Treaty itſelf, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand ſatisfaction or compenſation for any ſubſtantial difference which ſuch acts may have effected in their relative ſituations; but whatever may be the principle on which the Treaty is to be conſidered as founded, there is indiſputably a general Law of Nations, which, though liable to be limited explained, or reſtrained, by Conventional Law, is antecedent to it, and is that law, or rule of conduct, to which all Sovereigns and States have been accuſtomed to appeal, where Conventional Law is admitted to have been ſilent. The Treaty of Amiens, and every other Treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore aſſume or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not ſpecified in its ſtipulations, much leſs does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The juſtice of the cauſe is alone a ſufficient ground to warrant the interpoſition of any of the Powers of Europe in the differences which may ariſe between other States; and the application and extent of that juſt interpoſition is to be determined ſolely by conſiderations of prudence. Theſe principles can admit of no diſpute; but if the new and extraordinary pretenſion advanced by the French Government, to exclude his Majeſty from any right to interfere with reſpect to the concerns of other Powers, unleſs they made a ſpecific part of the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, was that which it was poſſible to maintain, thoſe Powers would have a right, at leaſt, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every caſe of difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe muſt ſurely, then, be excited by the declarations of the French Government, that, in the event of hoſtilities, theſe very Powers, who were no parties to the Treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonſtrances of his Majeſty in their behalf, are nevertheleſs to be made the victims of a war which is alledged to riſe out of the ſame Treaty, and are to be ſacrificed in a conteſt which they not only have not occaſioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majeſty judged it moſt expedient, under the circumſtances which then affected Europe, to abſtain from a recurrence to hoſtilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggreſſion manifeſted by France on the Continent; yet an experience of the character and diſpoſitions of the French Government could not fail to impreſs his Majeſty with a ſenſe of the neceſſity of increaſed vigilance in guarding the Rights and Dignity of his Crown, and in protecting the Intereſts of his People. Whilſt his Majeſty was actuated by theſe ſentiments, he was called upon by the French Government to evacuate the Iſland of Malta. His Majeſty had manifeſted, from the moment of the ſignature of the Definitive Treaty, an anxious diſpoſition to carry into full effect the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Amiens relative to that Iſland. As ſoon as he was informed that an election of a Grand Maſter had taken place, under the auſpices of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and that it had been agreed by the different Priories aſſembled at St. Peterſburgh, to acknowledge the perſon whom the Court of Rome ſhould ſelect out of thoſe who had been named by them to be Grand Maſter of the Order of St. John, his Majeſty propoſed to the French Government, for the purpoſe of avoiding any difficulties which might ariſe in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that election to be valid: and when, in the month of Auguſt, the French Government applied to his Majeſty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be ſent to the Iſland of Malta, as a preliminary meaſure for preventing any unneceſſary delay, his Majeſty conſented, without heſitation, to this propoſal, and gave directions for the admiſſion of the Neapolitan troops into the Iſland. His Majeſty had thus ſhewn his diſpoſition not only to throw no obſtacle in the way of the execution of the Treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His Majeſty cannot, however, admit, that at any period ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens, the French Government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the ſtipulations of that Treaty, to withdraw his forces from the Iſland of

Malta.

Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French Government, ſeveral of the moſt important ſtipulations of the arrangement reſpecting Malta remained unexecuted. The election of a Grand Maſter had not been carried into effect. The 10th Article had ſtipulated that the Independence of the Iſland ſhould be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Auſtria, Ruſſia, Spain, and Pruſſia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like acceſſion on the part of the other Powers ſpecified in the Article. The Emperor of Ruſſia had refuſed his acceſſion, except on the condition that the Malteſe langue ſhould be abrogated; and the King of Pruſſia had given no anſwer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle, upon the exiſtence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the Article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the conſtitution of the Order ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace. It was to the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem that his Majeſty was, by the firſt ſtipulation of the 10th Article, bound to reſtore the Iſland of Malta. The Order is defined to conſiſt of thoſe langues which were in exiſtence at the time of the concluſion of the Treaty; the three French langues having been aboliſhed, and a Malteſe langue added to the inſtitution. The order conſiſted, therefore, at that time, of the following langues, viz. the langues of Arragon, Caſtile, Germany, Bavaria, and Ruſſia. Since the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, the langues of Arragon and Caſtile have been ſeparated from the Order by Spain, a part of the Italian langue has been aboliſhed by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is ſtrong reaſon to believe that it has been in contemplation to ſequeſtrate the property of the Bavarian langue; and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Ruſſian langues within the dominions of the Emperor.

Under theſe circumſtances, the Order of St. John cannot now be conſidered as that body to which, according to the ſtipulations of the Treaty, the Iſland was to be reſtored; and the funds indiſpenſably neceſſary for its ſupport, and for the maintenance of the independence of the Iſland, have been nearly, if not wholly, ſequeſtered. Even if this had ariſen from circumſtances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the Treaty to controul, his Majeſty would nevertheleſs have had a right to defer the evacuation of the Iſland by his forces, until ſuch time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preſervation of the independence of the Order and of the Iſland. But if theſe changes have taken place in conſequence of any acts of the other parties to the Treaty; if the French Government ſhall appear to have proceeded upon a ſyſtem of rendering the Order, whoſe independence they had ſtipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his Majeſty's right to continue in the occupation of the Iſland, under ſuch circumſtances, will hardly be conteſted. It is indiſputable that the revenues of the two Spaniſh langues have been withdrawn from the Order by his Catholic Majeſty: a part of the Italian langue has, in fact, been aboliſhed by France, through the unjuſt annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory. The Elector of Bavaria has been inſtigated by the French Government to ſequeſtrate the property of the Order within his territories; and it is certain, that they have not only ſanctioned, but encouraged, the idea, of the propriety of ſeparating the Ruſſian langues from the remainder of the Order.

As the conduct of the Governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in ſome inſtances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the Order, and thus deſtroyed its means of ſupporting its independence, it is to thoſe Governments, and not to his Majeſty, that the non-execution of the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens muſt be aſcribed. Such would be the juſt concluſion, if the 10th Article of that Treaty were conſidered as an arrangement by itſelf. It muſt be obſerved, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the ſtipulations of which muſt, upon a principle common to all Treaties, be conſtrued as having a reference to each other.

His Majeſty was induced by the Treaty of Peace to conſent to abandon, and to reſtore to the Order of St. John, the Iſland of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition, which muſt neceſſarily be ſuppoſed to have conſiderable influence with his

his Majeſty, in inducing him to make ſo important a conceſſion was the acquieſcence of the French Government, in an arrangement for the ſecurity of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the Treaty ſtipulating the integrity of the Turkiſh Empire, and the Independence of the Ionian Iſlands. His Majeſty has, however, ſince learnt, that the French Government have entertained views hoſtile to both theſe objects; and that they even ſuggeſted the idea of a partition of the Turkiſh Empire. Theſe views muſt now be manifeſt to all the world, from the official publication of the report of Colonel Sebaſtiani; from the conduct of that Officer, and of the other French Agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Iſlands, and from the diſtinct admiſſion of the Firſt Conſul himſelf, in his communication with Lord Whitworth. His Majeſty was, therefore, warranted in conſidering it to be the determination of the French Government to violate thoſe articles of the Treaty of Peace, which ſtipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkiſh Empire and of the Ionian Iſlands, and conſequently he would not have been juſtified in evacuating the Iſland of Malta, without receiving ſome other ſecurity, which might equally provide for theſe important objects. His Majeſty accordingly feels that he has an inconteſtible claim, in conſequence of the conduct of France ſince the Treaty of Peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the ſtipulations of that Treaty, to refuſe, under the preſent circumſtances, to relinquiſh the poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Malta. Yet, notwithſtanding this right, ſo clear and ſo unqueſtionable, the alternative preſented by the French Government to his Majeſty, in language the moſt peremptory and menacing, was the evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of War.

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifeſted by the French Government ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace, have in ſo very particular a manner attracted the attention of his Majeſty, it has been equally impoſſible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that Government to his Crown, and to his People.

The Report of Colonel Sebaſtiani contains the moſt unwarrantable inſinuations and charges againſt his Majeſty's Government, againſt the Officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter. This paper cannot be conſidered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official Report of an accredited Agent, publiſhed by the authority of the Government to which it was addreſſed, who thereby have given it their expreſs ſanction. This Report had been publiſhed a very ſhort time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the Firſt Conſul of France to the Legiſlative Body. In this communication he preſumes to affirm, in the character of Chief Magiſtrate of that country, "That Great Britain cannot ſingly contend againſt the power of France;" an aſſertion as unfounded as it is indecent, diſproved by the events of many Wars, and by none more than by thoſe of the War which has been recently concluded. Such an aſſertion, advanced in the moſt ſolemn official act of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be conſidered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majeſty, and to a brave and powerful People, who are both willing and able to defend his juſt rights, and thoſe of their country, againſt every inſult and aggreſſion.

The conduct of the Firſt Conſul to his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at his audience, in preſence of the Miniſters of moſt of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furniſhes another inſtance of provocation on the part of the French Government, which it would be improper not to notice on the preſent occaſion; and the ſubſequent explanation of this tranſaction may be conſidered as having the effect of aggravating, inſtead of palliating the affront.—At the very time when his Majeſty was demanding ſatisfaction and explanation on ſome of the points above mentioned, the French Miniſter at Hamburgh endeavoured to obtain the inſertion, in a Hamburgh Paper, of a moſt groſs and approbrious libel againſt his Majeſty; and when difficulties were made reſpecting the inſertion of it, he availed himſelf of his official character of Miniſter of the French Republic, to require the publication of it, by order of his Government, in the Gazette of the Senate of that town. With this requiſition ſo made, the Senate of Hamburgh were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free State made the inſtrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the moſt offenſive and unfounded calumnies

nies againſt his Majeſty and his Government. His Majeſty might add to this liſt of indignities, the requiſition which the French Government have repreatedly urged, that the laws and conſtitution of his country ſhould be changed relative to the Liberty of the Preſs. His Majeſty might likewiſe add, the calls which the French Government have, on ſeveral occaſions, made upon him to violate the Laws of Hoſpitality, with reſpect to perſons who had found an aſylum within his dominions, and againſt whoſe conduct no charge whatever has at any time been ſubſtantiated. It is impoſſible to reflect on theſe different proceedings, and the courſe which the French Government have thought proper to adopt reſpecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a Syſtem, which has been adopted for the purpoſe of degrading, vilifying, and inſulting his Majeſty and his Government.

Under all theſe inſults and provocations, his Majeſty, not without a due ſenſe of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain ſatisfaction and redreſs, while he has neglected no means conſiſtent with his honour and the ſafety of his dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, abſolutely neceſſary for the future tranquillity of Europe. His efforts in this reſpect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it neceſſary to order his Ambaſſador to leave Paris. In having recourſe to this proceeding, it has been his Majeſty's object to put an end to the fruitleſs diſcuſſions which have too long ſubſiſted between the two Governments, and to cloſe a period of ſuſpence peculiarly injurious to the ſubjects of his Majeſty.

But though the provications which his Majeſty has received, might entitle him to larger claims than thoſe which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is ſtill willing, as far as is conſiſtent with his own honour, and the intereſts of his people, to afford every facility to any juſt and honourable arrangement, by which ſuch evils may be averted. He has, therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithſtanding all the changes which have taken place ſince the Treaty of Peace, notwithſtanding the extenſion of the pow r of France, in repugnance to that treaty, and to the ſpirit of peace itſelf, his Majeſty will not avail himſelf of theſe circumſtances, to demand in compenſation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which ſatisfaction ſhall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown and to his People, and ſubſtantial ſecurity afforded againſt further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majeſty has thus diſtinctly and unreſervedly ſtated the reaſons of thoſe proceedings to which he has found himſelf compelled to reſort. He is actuated by no diſpoſition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State; by no projects of conqueſt and aggrandizement; but ſolely by a ſenſe of what is due to the honour of his Crown, and the intereſts of his People, and by an anxious deſire to obſtruct the further progreſs of a ſyſtem, which if not reſiſted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

The publication of the CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS is much too voluminous for inſertion in our Magazine; but we may obſerve, that it abounds with the ſtrongeſt proofs of the perfidy, ambition, rancour, and inſolence of the Firſt Conſul. The principal topics which the Papers embrace are, Bonaparte's uniform infraction of the *ſpirit* of the Treaty of Amiens, and his conſtant appeal to its *letter*—the compulſion exerciſed over the Public Journals in the free city of Hamburgh, and the inſult upon this Government, which a friendly and neutral State was forced to publiſh—the attempt to overthrow our Conſtitution and change our laws at the bidding of Bonaparte, and the attack upon the true Palladium of Liberty, the Preſs—the pretenſion of excluding us from the Continent of Europe—the Voyage of the incendiary Spy and Commercial Agent Sebaſtiani—the infamous attempt to ſend agents of the ſame infernal character into our own ſea-ports—the oppreſſions of Switzerland—the violation of the Treaty of Luneville—the breach of faith—the injuſtice of burthening Holland with troops, contributions, and an uninterrupted ſyſtem of vexation and oppreſſion.

His MAJESTY'S DECLARATION notices in a moderate, yet firm and dignified ſtyle, all theſe ſubjects of complaint; but we think it our duty to ſtate, (recorded as it is by the Britiſh Ambaſſador), the language of Bonaparte himſelf. Lord

Whitworth in his letter of the 21ſt of February, to Lord Hawkeſbury, ſays:—

I received a Note from M. Talleyrand, informing me the Firſt Conſul deſired to converſe with me, and that I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his Cabinet with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different ſubjects for a few minutes, he deſired me to ſit down, as he himſelf did on the other ſide of the table, and began. He told me that he felt it neceſſary, after what had paſſed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he ſhould, in the moſt clear and authentic manner, make known his ſentiments to me, in order to their being communicated to his Majeſty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himſelf, than through any medium whatever. He ſaid, that it was a matter of infinite diſappointment to him, that the Treaty of Amiens, inſtead of being followed by conciliation and friendſhip, the natural effects of Peace, had been productive only of continual and increaſing jealouſy and miſtruſt; and that this miſtruſt was now avowed in ſuch a manner as muſt bring the point to an iſſue. He now enumerated the ſeveral provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the firſt line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria as we were bound to do by Treaty. In this he ſaid that no conſideration on earth ſhould make him acquieſce; and of the two he had rather ſee us in poſſeſſion of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine than Malta. He then adverted to the abuſe thrown out againſt him in the Engliſh public Prints; but this he ſaid he did not ſo much regard as that which appeared in the French Papers publiſhed in London.—This he conſidered as much more miſchievous, ſince it meant to excite this country againſt him and his Government. He complained of the protection given to Georges and others of his deſcription, who inſtead of being ſent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promiſed, were permitted to remain in England, handſomely penſioned, and conſtantly committing all ſorts of crimes on the coaſts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this, he told me, that two men had within theſe few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired aſſaſſins, and employed by the Biſhop of Arras, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a Court of Juſtice, and made known to the world.

He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt againſt England increaſed daily, becauſe every wind (I make uſe as much as I can of his own ideas and expreſſions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred againſt him.

He now went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the ſmalleſt inclination to take poſſeſſion of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by ſending 25,000 men to Aboukir, who would have poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole Country in defiance of the 4000 Britiſh in Alexandria. That inſtead of that garriſon being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furniſhing him with pretence for invading it. *This he ſhould not do, whatever might be his deſire to have it as a colony, becauſe he did not think it worth the riſk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and by which he ſhould loſe more than he could gain, ſince ſooner or later Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkiſh empire, or by ſome arrangement with the Porte.*

As a proof of his deſire to maintain peace, he wiſhed to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A deſcent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himſelf at the head of the expedition. But how could it be ſuppoſed, that after having gained the height on which he ſtood, he would riſk his life and reputation in ſuch a hazardous attempt, unleſs forced to it by neceſſity, when *the chances were, that he and the greateſt part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the ſea?* He talked much on this ſubject, but never affected to diminiſh the danger. *He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one againſt him; but ſtill he was determined to attempt it,* if war ſhould be the conſequence of the preſent diſcuſſion; and ſuch was the diſpoſition of the troops, that *army after army ſhould be found for the enterprize.*

He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thouſand men, for to this amount, it is, he ſaid, *to be immediately completed,* all ready for the moſt deſperate enterprizes; and England with a fleet that made her miſtreſs of the Seas, and which he did not think he ſhould be able to equal in leſs than ten years. Two ſuch countries by a proper underſtanding might govern the world, but by their ſtrifes might overturn it. He ſaid, that if he had not felt the enmity of the Britiſh Government on

every

every occaſion ſince the Treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his deſire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the Continent; Treaties of Commerce; in ſhort, any thing that could have given ſatisfaction, and have teſtified his friendſhip. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the Britiſh Government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we ſhould have peace or war. To preſerve peace, the Treaty of Amiens muſt be fulfilled; the abuſe in the public prints, if not totally ſuppreſſed, at leaſt kept within bounds, and confined to the Engliſh papers; and the protection ſo openly given to his bittereſt enemies (alluding to Georges and perſons of that deſcription) muſt be withdrawn. If war, it was neceſſary only to ſay ſo, and to refuſe to fulfil the Treaty.

But the conduct of Bonaparte expreſſes itſelf ſtill more groſsly; and Lord Whitworth, in his diſpatch of the 14th of March, gives the following account of it, as it happened at the Court of the Thuilleries:—

He accoſted me evidently under very conſiderable agitation. He began by aſking me if I had any news from England. I told him that I had received a letter from your Lordſhip two days ago. He immediately ſaid, and ſo you are determined to go to war? No! I replied, we are too ſenſible of the advantages of peace.—Nous avons, ſaid he, deja fait la guerre pendant quinze ans.—As he ſeemed to wait for an anſwer, I obſerved only, c'en eſt deja trop.—Mais, ſaid he, vous voulez la faire encore quinze années, et vous m'y forcez.—I told him, that was very far from his Majeſty's intentions.—He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were ſtanding together at a little diſtance from me, and ſaid to them, Les Anglois veulent la guerre; mais s'ils ſont les premiers à tirer l'épée, je ferai le dernier à la remettre. Ils ne reſpectent pas les traités. Il faut dorenavant les couvrir de crêpe noir.—He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and reſumed the converſation, by ſomething perſonally civil to me. He began again. Pourquoi des armemens? Contre qui des meſures de précaution? Je n'ai pas un ſeul vaiſſeau de ligne dans les ports de France. Mais ſi vous voulez armer, j'armerai auſſi: ſi vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai auſſi. Vous pourrez peutetre tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider.—On ne voudroit, ſaid I, ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bonne intelligence avec elle.—Il faut donc reſpecter les traités, replied he; malheur à ceux qui ne reſpectent pas les traités; ils en feront reſponſable à toute l'Europe.—He was too much agitated to make it adviſable for me to prolong the converſation; I therefore made no anſwer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the laſt phraſe.

It is to be remarked, that all this paſſed loud enough to be heard by two hundred people who were preſent; and I am perſuaded that there was not a ſingle perſon who did not feel the impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity as well as of decency on the occaſion.

We here give the project, or ultimatum, of our Government, as delivered by Lord Whitworth, to the French Government;

1. The French Government ſhall engage to make no oppoſition to the ceſſion of the iſland of Lampedoſa to his Majeſty by the King of the Two Sicilies.

2. In conſequence of the preſent ſtate of the iſland of Lampedoſa, his Majeſty ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Malta, until ſuch arrangements ſhall be made by him, as may enable his Majeſty to occupy Lampedoſa, as a naval ſtation; after which period the iſland of Malta ſhall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as as an independent State.

3. The territories of the Batavian Republic ſhall be evacuated by the French forces, within one Month after the concluſion of a convention founded on the principles of this project.

4. The King of Etruria and the Italian and Ligurian Republics, ſhall be acknowledged by his Majeſty.

5. Switzerland ſhall be evacuated by the French forces.

6. A ſuitable territorial proviſion ſhall be aſſigned to the King of Sardinia in Italy.

Secret Article.—His Majeſty ſhall not be required by the French Government to evacuate the iſland of Malta, until after the expiration of ten years.

Articles 4, 5, 6, may be entirely omitted, or muſt all be inſerted.

The Appendix to the Correſpondence in the Negociation, conſiſts of Sebaſtiani's Report of the view of the ſtate of

of the French Republic, ſigned Bonaparte; of the French Manifeſto inſerted in the Hamburgh Paper; of Correſpondence ſhewing the deſigns of France on the Iſlands of the Adriatic; and of an intercepted Correſpondence to Fauvelet, the French Commercial Agent at Dublin, by which it appears his Government inſtructed him ſecretly to obtain plans of the ports in Ireland. The following are the moſt intereſting paſſages of his inſtructions:—

You are required to furniſh a Plan of the Ports of your Diſtrict, with a ſpecification of the Soundings for mooring veſſels.

If no Plan of the Ports can be procured, you are to point out with what wind Veſſels can come in and go out; and what is the greateſt draught of water with which veſſels can enter therein deeply laden.

In theſe State Papers his Majeſty's Miniſters have made out a fair and ſtrong caſe, clearly manifeſting the great moderation and forbearance of the Britiſh Government, under a continued ſyſtem of aggreſſion and menace, with which the French Republic have inſulted this Country. The Declaration of his Majeſty is ſuch as becomes a great Nation, whoſe faith and dignity it moſt ably juſtifies. It is a ſimple narrative of recorded facts, that convinces the underſtanding, without any deluſive aid, drawn from argument or abſtract reaſoning. In the Negociation itſelf, we find the ſophiſtry of the Chief Conſul miſerably oppoſed to the plain dealing of an Engliſh Plenipotentiary; demonſtrating through the whole little more than the weakneſs of his own judgment, and the irritability of a coarſe and ungovernable temper! Even in his affectation to deprecate a rupture with England, he has not the ordinary policy to diſguiſe, that warfare with her was predetermined in his mind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 8.

AN accident happened to the Firſt Conſul. It appears, that he left St. Cloud about three o'clock in the afternoon, in a phaeton drawn by four horſes, which he drove; the animals being of high blood ran off, and their progreſs being ſoon obſtructed by a bank, they were thrown down. The Conſul made a ſpring from one ſide, to avoid the forcible precipitation which would have reſulted had he remained in the carriage, and fell at a conſiderable diſtance on a ſpot covered with graſs, by which he ſuſtained no injury except a ſprain of the right hand. At the time of the accident he was proceeding to the Gardens, to join a party conſiſting of Madame Bonaparte, the Conſul Cambaceres, and ſome private friends.

Advice from Copenhagan, under date of the 27th April, ſtate, that a propoſal has been made to that Court by France to enter into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with that Republic in caſe of a rupture with England; but the Prince Royal of Denmark entirely waved the propoſition. Being further urged by Citizen Bourgoing, the French Miniſter in Denmark, to declare what ſyſtem of conduct he meant to adopt, his anſwer was, that he would ſtrictly adhere to every fair and honourable principle of neutrality.

A Letter from Hamburgh ſays—"The French Government, notwithſtanding the rejection of its recent propoſals, for an alliance offenſive and defenſive with Denmark, has ſince urged the Prince Royal, in caſe of a rupture with England, to ſhut the Elbe and entrance of the Baltic to all Engliſh ſhips. To this application likewiſe the Daniſh Cabinet has returned a poſitive refuſal. The Miniſters ſtrongly repreſented to the French Ambaſſador the injurious conſequences which a ſyſtem hoſtile to ſo near a neighbour as Great Britain would bring upon that kingdom."

The diſpute between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Stockholm has been amicably ſettled, in conſequence of ſome conceſſions made by the latter.

The affairs of Germany are terminated. His Imperial Majeſty's decree of ratification was formally tranſmitted on the 28th of April, to the Directory of the Empire, and paſſed the Dictature. The title of Electoral Chancery of Mentz was immediately converted into that of the Arch Chancery of the Empire.

Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, have ſeverally declared their intentions to reſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the

coming war. Pruſſia has denied the aſſertion made in moſt of the foreign Journals, that ſhe meditated the occupation of Hanover, and the ſhutting up of the Elbe and Weſer againſt the commerce of England, his Majeſty declaring that he will preſerve the free navigation of thoſe rivers, and the independence and neutrality of Hanover. A Communication to this effect was received by the Regency on the 26th ult. and diſpatched to London.

A letter from Leghorn, dated April 13, ſays, "The Engliſh families ſettled here have, within a very ſhort time, embarked all their effects; they diſembarked them, and again embarked. The Captain of an Engliſh frigate here has taken all the Engliſh merchants on board, and ſailed from the harbour into the outer road. Fort St. Marco here, which has hitherto been occupied by a Tuſcan garriſon, was ſome days ſince taken poſſeſſion of by French troops."

Joſeph Bonaparte has been named Member of the third claſs of the National Inſtitute, vacant by the death of Dr. Poirier.

Lord Whitworth ſet out from Paris at ten o'clock at night Thurſday the 12th inſt. [He arrived in London at eleven o'clock at night of the 18th inſt.]—It was at one o'clock of the 9th that Lord Whitworth received diſpatches tranſmitted by Sylveſter, the Meſſenger; but in conſequence of an accident which had happened to the Firſt Conſul he deferred delivering in the final propoſal of his Government until noon of the 10th. A deciſive anſwer was at the ſame time demanded by the Ambaſſador in the courſe of 36 hours; and if the propoſal was rejected, he expreſsly informed the Miniſter for Foreign affairs, that he had orders to quit Paris at the expiration of the time—An anſwer was ſoon after ſent to Lord Whitworth, that the Firſt Conſul intended to ſubmit to his Council of State, the deciſion of the queſtion of war or peace. The Council was accordingly aſſembled; and, notwithſtanding the oppoſition both of Joſeph Bonaparte and Talleyrand, the iſſue of their deliberations was, the renewal of hoſtilities. Conſtituted as this Council is, no other reſult could reaſonably be expected. It does not appear that either the Senate or the Legiſlative Body were in any reſpect conſulted; and no other advice was aſked but that which was previouſly known to accord with Bonaparte's avowed opinion. The Council was occupied in the conſideration of the queſtion until the afternoon of the 12th. The expedient of referring the points in diſpute to the deciſion of the Council of State, the ſervile inſtruments of Bonaparte's will, was a paltry trick, calculated for gaining another day's delay, and taking off from the Firſt Conſul, as much as poſſible, the odium of involving the people of France in war.—Lord Whitworth left Paris three hours after the opinion of theſe mock Counſellors was communicated to him.

It is generally believed at the Hague and Amſterdam, that a ſpeedy change in the Batavian Government is in the contemplation of the Firſt Conſul. Irritated by the wiſh repeatedly expreſſed of Holland preſerving a neutrality in the event of war between France and England, and the general diſpoſition which prevails there for renewing the ancient ties which united us and the Dutch, the Chief Conſul has made a demand of 40,000,000 of Guilders, and has moreover intimated that a great political change is at hand.

An order has been iſſued by General Montrichard, from his head quarters at Breda, by which diſpoſitions are made for the levying of contributions in the Batavian Republic, and for providing for the ſupply of the French troops in the ſame manner as if that Republic was really a conquered country. That it is ſo there appears little doubt, and the French Generals ſeem determined to ſhew the unfortunate Dutch that no ſhadow of independance remains to them.

The Batavian Government ſtill refuſes to comply with the demands of the French Generals and Adminiſtrators; orders have been given to furniſh nothing voluntary to their *allies*, but not to oppoſe them by force. The French, therefore, help themſelves with the moſt perfect compoſure, and plunder juſt as they pleaſe.

The Arabian rebel, Abdul Wechab, is ſaid to have collected an army conſiſting of nearly one hundred and fifty thouſand men, and all the country between Mecca, Medina, and Baſſora, is reported to have ſubmitted to him. The Porte is collecting large bodies of troops to march againſt him.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 23.

DURING a ſtorm, as Mr. Cornell, a farmer, of Gazely, Norfolk, was in a field, he ſuddenly felt a ſhock at his ancle, and on looking down, obſerved the lightning playing about his ſhoes; it immediately affected his whole frame ſo much, that he fell againſt a perſon near him in a ſtate of ſtupor. Two of his horſes near him were ſtruck dead; and a young man at the plough was knocked down, and much hurt.

The following melancholy circumſtance lately happened at Ackworth, near Pontefract: Mrs. Townley and her ſon, who reſided at that place, had removed to a new houſe, and, in order to dry their bed-rooms, which had been newly plaiſtered, they burnt in them during the night a chafing-diſh with charcoal. In the morning they were both found dead.

3. The body of Mr. Smith Ramage, a Merchant of eminence in Dublin, and one of the Directors of the National Bank, was found in the canal near that city. He rode out on Sunday, and his horſe was found on the day following near the ſpot where his body was afterwards diſcovered.

MAY 2. The cotton-mills of Meſſrs. Taylor, at Gomerſall, near Leeds, were conſumed by fire.

5. A moſt extraordinary forgery was practiſed in the city. At an early hour in the morning, a man delivered a letter at the Manſion Houſe, which he ſaid he had brought from Lord Hawkeſbury, and requeſted it to be delivered immediately: it was accordingly given to his Lordſhip, and ſoon afterwards the following literal copy appeared in front of the Manſion-Houſe:

"Lord Hawkeſbury preſents compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his Lordſhip, that the negociation between this country and the French Republic is brought to an amicable concluſion.

Downing-ſtreet, Thurſday Morning, eight o'clock, May 5, 1803."

Printed notices were then poſted round the Cuſtom Houſe, declaring the embargo to be taken off ſhips loaded with *ſaltpetre*, &c., and in conſequence of this deluſion, the Funds experienced an immediate riſe from 63¾ to 71¼. A real Treaſury Meſſenger, however, was ſoon diſpatched to announce the falſity of the news; on which the genuine communication was read in the public ſtreet by the City Marſhall. The confuſion which now prevailed was beyond all deſcription. The Stock Exchange was immediately ſhut, and the Committee came to the reſolution, *that all bargains made in the morning ſhould be declared null and void.* Some difficulty, however, aroſe reſpecting the actual purchaſes of Stock for money, Mr. Templeton holding up a transfer receipt for Reduced Stock, which he had juſt made for the Commiſſioners for liquidating the National Debt. An appeal was in conſequence made to the Directors of the Bank, who gave it as their opinion, "that the Money Purchaſers of Reduced Stock for Government, made that day, ſhould ſtand at yeſterday's cloſing price, viz. 64; but reſerved the delivery of any opinion on the points of money-purchaſes until eleven o'clock on Friday." The ſubſcribers then entered into a reſolution, that all ſales of the two days ſhould be delivered to a Committee of the Houſe, to facilitate the diſcovery of the perſon who forged the notification. The conſequence of the above artifice was, a rapid fall of the Funds from 71 to 63.—Mr. Goldſmid was the perſon who detected the forgery. [The Bank Directors have ſince altered their opinion reſpecting actual money bargains made in conſequence of the forgery, and informed the Stock Exchange Committee, that the Government Commiſſioners had authoriſed them to pay the full price for the Reduced Stock, which their Broker had thus purchaſed on their account, namely, 69½ per cent.]

7. In conſequence of a ſtatement in one of the news-papers of this day, that the Negociation with France was amicably ſettled, the Committee for managing the Stock Exchange, to guard againſt impoſition, would not allow the doors to be opened, until the truth of the report could be officially aſcertained.—At their inſtance the Lord Mayor addreſſed a note to Lord Hawkeſbury, ſoliciting information, and ſtating the occaſion of his application. To this note the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned the following anſwer: "My

"MY LORD,

"As Lord Hawkeſbury is not at the Foreign Office I have opened your Lordſhip's Note, conformably to the wiſh expreſſed through your Meſſenger.—If any information had been received by Government, which could properly be the ſubject of public communication, your Lordſhip may be aſſured that ſuch communication would not have been withheld.—I feel it, however, my duty diſtinctly to caution your Lordſhip againſt receiving impreſſions of the deſcription alluded to, through any unauthorized channel of information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY ADDINGTON.

Downing Street, Saturday noon.

An extract of this Letter was poſted at the Manſion Houſe, and exhibited at Lloyd's, &c.; and the Stock Exchange was open ſoon after twelve o'clock.

The Stock Exchange Committee have reported, that no perſon belonging to their connexion appears to be implicated in the late fraudulent tranſaction; but that ſuſpicion attaches to ſeveral individuals who are not amenable to the authority of the Committee.

8. At night, a gang of fellows, armed with bludgeons, paraded the City, and aſſaulted every perſon they met. Mr. Holdſworth, the City Marſhal, was beaten by them about the head and face in a violent manner.

9. A fire broke out at the Spread Eagle Inn, near the Epiſcopal Palace, at Buckden, near Huntingdon, which ſpread with rapidity in every direction, conſumed thirteen tenements, and property to the amount of 2000l. It was occaſioned by ſinging a horſe's ears in the ſtable.

About a quarter before one o'clock in the morning, a very large and luminous Meteor was ſeen in the air, apparently about 200 yards diſtant from the earth; it paſſed over the town of Cambridge, taking its courſe from S. W. to N.E. In ſize and colour it nearly reſembled the moon, and had a tail of conſiderable length: its light was very ſplendid, and its velocity aſtoniſhing, being viſible not more than half a minute.

An Ewe belonging to Mr. Burton, of Barford, lambed at the uſual time this ſeaſon, and ſeven weeks after lambed again.

10. Meſſrs. Eaſterby and Macfarlane, the accomplices of Captain Codlin, who was executed in December laſt, for ſinking the brig Adventure off Brighton, received his Majeſty's pardon!

12. In the King's Bench, Belcher and Bourke were brought up for judgment, for fighting a *duel* at Firby. It appeared that they had been the tools of ſome men of faſhion who are patrons of the pugiliſtic ſcience, and that Bourke had been releaſed from priſon (where he was confined for debt) by a private ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of fighting Belcher. They were bound in their own recognizance of 400l. each to keep the peace.

Admiral Reeve was thrown from a one horſe chaiſe laſt week, near Ipſwich, in conſequence of the horſe becoming unmanageable: his neck was diſlocated, and he died upon the ſpot.

A few days ago, a child being left in a cradle at Welling, Herts, was attacked by ſeveral rats; and when the family, alarmed by its cries, arrived to its aid, they found a great part of its face devoured. Hopes are entertained of its recovery.

A melancholy accident happened at Gardenſtown about the middle of laſt month:—The Reliance, of Newcaſtle, was wrecked, and ten perſons on board drowned. One man only eſcaped, who was reſcued from the point of a rock by ſome young fellows, who ſuffered themſelves to be let down from the top of a precipice to the depth of 900 feet.

16. General Andreoſſi arrived at Dover at 5 o'clock in the evening; having, it is ſaid, received a preſſing requeſt from our Government, to expedite his departure, leſt hoſtilities ſhould commence before he might quit the capital. Before his departure, it is ſaid, he wrote a very handſome letter to Lord Hawkeſbury, expreſſing his regret at the renewal of hoſtilities; his ſenſe of gratitude for the attention he had experienced from his Majeſty, as well as from all ranks of people; his admiration of the inſtitutions of the country; and his hope that the miſunderſtanding would be of ſhort continuance.

18. Mr. T. O'Reily, an Officer in the Army, was killed in a duel, near Chalk Farm.

19. A maniac attempted to gain admiſſion to the Levee. He ſaid, that he had juſt riſen from the dead, and

was ſent by Heaven to kill Bonaparte.

Captain Briſac, and the Purſer of the Iris frigate, were on Thurſday tried in the Court of King's Bench, and found guilty on a charge of conſpiracy, to procure falſe vouchers of expenditure, in order to defraud the Victualling Board. When the veſſel was at Lerwick in Shetland, the Purſer bought 5,355 lb. of Beef at 2¼d. and 3d. per lb. for which he had paid about 54l. The ſeller and the other requiſite witneſſes to the purchaſe, delivery, &c. by deſire of the Captain and Purſer, ſubſcribed blank forms of certificates, in which the quantity of beef was ſtated at 12,160lb. at 7d. and other articles were introduced, making the whole 55-l. which was paid by the Victualling Board.

The Inſtallation of the Knights of the Bath took place. This ceremony uſually occurs once in nine years; but owing to the war, and other circumſtances, it has been delayed conſiderably beyond that period, the laſt having been in 1788. It is one of the moſt ſplendid ſhows in this country, and is only inferior to a Coronation.

We cannot better deſcribe this Ceremonial, than by printing the directions iſſued by John Palmer Cullum, Eſq. Bath King of Arms, a day or two before it took place.

The Knights elect, dreſſed in their ſurcoats, mantles, and ſpurs, will aſſemble at the Prince's chamber, at Weſtminſter, each attended by three Eſquires, in their habits and ſurcoats of the order, by ten o'clock in the morning; where the Knights Companions in the full habit of the Order, will meet them at half paſt ten, as will likewiſe the Dean and Prebendaries, in their reſpective mantles of the Order. From thence they are to go in proceſſion to Weſtminſter-abbey; and entering the ſame at the ſouth-eaſt door, paſs down the ſouth ſide aiſle, then turning through the laſt arch, next the great weſt door, they are to croſs the middle aiſle, and ſo proceed up the north ſide aiſle to the great tranſept of the Abbey, and from thence to King Henry the VIIth's chapel, in the following order:—

Six men in ſilk ſcarfs, uncovered, to precede the proceſſion. Drums of his Majeſty's Houſehold.
The Drum Major.
Kettle Drums and Trumpets.
The Serjeant trumpeter with his Mace.
Twelve Alms Men of the Church of Weſtminſter, two and two, in their Gowns, with the Badges of the Order.
The Meſſenger of the Order in his Surcoat.
The Eſquires of the Knights Elect, three and three, their caps in their hands.
The eſquires of the Knights Companions, their caps on their heads.
Prebendaries of the Church of Weſtminſter, two and two.
The Sub-Dean,
carrying the Bible in his right hand.
Officers of Arms according to their Rank, in their taberds, viz.
Purſuivants,
Heralds,
Provincial Kings.
THE KNIGHTS ELECT.
two and two, carrying their Hats and Feathers in their hands.

(N. B. The Proxies walk in the places of their reſpective Knights, wearing the Surcoat, and girt with the Sword of the Order; they carry the Mantle on their right arm; they have no Spurs, nor the Hat and Feather; but walk with a Hat in their hands.)

THE KNIGHTS COMPANIONS.
in the full Habit of the Order, two and two, if Companions, otherwiſe ſingle, their Hats and Feathers on their heads.
Gentlman Uſher, Regiſter, Secretary.
Bath King of Arms, Garter King of Arms, Genealogiſt.
DEAN of WESTMINSTER, DEAN of the ORDER, carrying in his right hand the Form of the Oath and Admonition.
His Royal Highneſs the DUKE of YORK,
Firſt and Principal Knight Companion, as GREAT MASTER, covered.
Twelve Yeomen of the Guards, &c. cloſe the Proceſſion.

The Staffmen enter the Chapel and clear the area, and paſs three and three on each ſide of King Henry the VIIth's Tomb to the receſſes under the eaſt windows.

The drums, kettle drums, and trumpets, when they come to the gate of the Chapel, divide to the right and left, and form a paſſage on the outſide of the Chapel.

The Almſmen then enter the Chapel, making a joint reverence to the Altar; and, turning about, make a joint reverence

rence to the Sovereign's Stall; then turn, and paſs ſix on each ſide of King Henry the VIIth's Tomb, and retire into the receſſes of the windows beyond it.

The Meſſenger entering the Chapel makes the like reverences, and ſtands at the lower end of the Knights' Stalls.

When all the Eſquires have entered the Chapel, they jointly make the like reverences, and place themſelves before their proper ſeats.

The Prebendaries enter the Chapel, make their double reverences altogether, and then place themſelves on the benches on each ſide of the Altar.

The Officers of Arms make the like reverences together, and place themſelves before their forms, under the Prince's Stall —(N. B. Here the Band of Muſic begins to play).

The Proxies, and the Knights Elect, on entering the Chapel, make their double reverences together, and ſtand on the area, under under their reſpective banners. The Knights Companions, on entering the Chapel, make the like double reverences, and ſtand under their reſpective banners.

The Regiſter, Secretary, and Uſher make the like reverences, and ſtand before their Bench, under the Sovereign's Stall.

Garter, with the Genealogiſt on his right hand, and Bath King of Arms on his left, entering the Chapel, make the like reverences, and ſtand before their Bench.

The Dean of Weſtminſter, in the like manner, makes his reverences, and ſtands before his Chair, at the foot of the Sovereign's Stall.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, as Great Maſter, on entering the Chapel, makes his double reverences, and ſtands under his Banner: then begins the Anthem, compoſed for the occaſion, Pſalm cxxxiii. v. 1.

The Yeomen then cloſe the Proceſſion, keep the door, and permit no perſon to enter the Chapel.

The anthem being ended, Bath King of Arms, ſtanding in the middle of the choir, makes his double reverences, and bows to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who thereupon makes his double reverences, aſcends into his ſtall, and ſits down covered. Bath then bows to the two next Knights Companions, who in the ſame manner make their double reverences, aſcend into their ſtalls, repeat their reverences, and ſit down covered.

In the ſame manner all the other Knights Companions are to take their ſtalls, except the two junior Knights, who muſt remain under their banners, to offer the atchievements of the deceaſed Knights.

The Knights to be inſtalled are likewiſe to continue on the area, under the banners.

Then the two Provincial Kings of Arms, making the uſual reverences, repair to Bath, who takes up the banner of the late earl of Beaulieu, ſenior deceaſed Knight, and bows to the two junior Knights Companions, who come forward, make their double reverences, receive the banner from Bath, and being preceded by the two Provincial Kings of Arms, carry it, with the point forward, to the altar, where with one reverence they deliver it to the Prebendaries, and then, with like reverences, return to Bath, the organ and other inſtruments accompanying this part of the ceremony with ſolemn muſic, viz. the dead march in Saul.

The banners of all the deceaſed Knights are to be offered in the like manner, by the two junior Knights Companions, the muſic accompanying throughout; which being done, they aſcend into their ſtalls, making the uſual reverences, and ſit down covered.

Then Bath bows to the Knights elect in their orders, ſeniors firſt, who thereupon (each with his companion) come forward to the middle of the choir, and, making their uſual reverences together, aſcend to their ſtalls, and ſtand therein, holding their hats and feathers in their hands. Then Bath lays the book of the ſtatutes, and the great collar of the Order, on a cuſhion, having on his left hand the Uſher; and being followed by the Dean of Weſtminſter, he proceeds to the middle of the choir, where they all make reverences, together. Then his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, as Great Maſter, deſcends from his ſtall, with the uſual reverences, and being attended by the Dean, proceeds to the ſtall of the ſenior Knight elect, on which Bath preſents the book of the ſtatutes of the Order to the Great Maſter, who delivers it to the Knight elect, and the Dean adminiſters the oath to him, Bath holding the book; then the collar is delivered to the Great Maſter, who inveſts the Knight therewith; and laſtly, the Great Maſter puts the hat and feathers on the head

of the Knight elect, and places him in his ſeat, who thereupon riſing up, makes his double reverences; then the Great Maſter, having the Accolade, returns with Bath, the Uſher, and the Dean, to the middle of the choir, and the Knight ſits down.

The Great Maſter then proceeds, in the ſame form, to inſtall the other Knights; the proxies are to be inſtalled in the ſame manner, except inveſting with the collar, and putting on the hat and feathers.

All the Knights being inſtalled, the Great Maſter returns to his ſtall, where making his reverences, he ſits down; the Dean is conducted to the Altar by the Uſher, the Sanctus being ſung at the ſame time; the officers return to their ſeats, and Divine Service begins with *Te Deum* compoſed by Dr. Purcell, and performed by the Organiſt and Choir of Weſtminſter; during which the Knights place their hats and feathers on the cuſhions before them.

Upon the ſentence of the Offertory, "Let your light ſo ſhine," &c. Bath proceeds to the middle of the choir, makes his double reverences, and then ſummons all the Knights under their banners, by bowing to them; Juniors firſt; whereupon each Knight, with his companion, putting on their hats and feathers at the ſame inſtant, make their double reverences in their ſtalls, and deſcend by pairs into the middle of the choir, where they repeat their reverences, and retire under their banners.

All the Knights being ſummoned, and under their banners, Bath returns to his bench. The two Provincial Kings of Arms, making their reverences, wait on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who, on going from under his banner, makes a reverence towards the altar, and another reverence at the altar (but not to the Sovereign's ſtall), where taking up his hat and kneeling down, he makes his offering of gold and ſilver; then riſing up, and putting on his hat, he is to return, making his double reverences as he paſſes to his ſtall, wherein he is to repeat the like reverences, and ſit down, placing his hat on the cuſhion before him.

The reſt of the Knights and Proxies, ſeniors firſt, ſeverally, or with their Companions, are in like manner to be conducted to the altar, and making their offerings, and afterwards to return to their ſtalls with the like reverences.

Divine ſervice being ended, the Knights put on their hats and feathers, the Proxies remaining uncovered, and Bath ſummons them as before, under their banners, and the Companions and Proxies inſtalled, attended by Bath, and an Officer of Arms, are to be conducted ſeverally or with their Companions to the altar, as at the firſt offering, where each Knight, ſtanding and drawing his ſword, offers it to the Dean, who receives it, and lays it on the altar: the Knight then redeems it of the Dean, who reſtores it with the proper admonitions.

The Knights and Proxies being all ſeverally reconducted to the places under their reſpective banners, and Mr. Handel's Coronation Anthem, "God ſave the King," being ſung, and the ceremony concluded,

A proceſſion is made back to the Prince's Chamber in the ſame order it came from thence, except that the Prebendaries have leave to retire to the Jeruſalem Chamber from the Abbey door, and that the Eſquires and Officers of Arms, and Officers of the Order, when they came out of the Church, are allowed to be covered. Within the door of the Abbey the King's Maſter Cook is to make the admonition to each Companion *.

And at the door of the Prince's Chamber, a perſon is appointed by Bath King of Arms, to receive the mantles from the Proxies.

The Old Knights abſent, who were not obliged to find Proxies, were—

Lord Lavington, Earl Macartney, Sir R. Gunning, Lord Dorcheſter, Viſcount Howe, Sir Hector Munro, Earl of St. Vincent, Lord Grey, of Howick, and Viſcount Bridport.

The Old Knights preſent:

Earl of Malmeſbury, Lord De Blaquiere, Viſcount Galway, Right Hon. Sir W. Fawcett, and the Right Hon. Sir G. Yonge.

The Knights perſonally inſtalled were:

* "Sir Knight, the great oath that you have taken, if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I have power, by virtue of my office, to break the ſpurs from off your heels."

Sir

Sir Alured Clark, Sir Henry Harvey, Sir J. F. Cradock, Lord Henley, Right Hon. Sir Wm. Pitt, Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, Sir James Henry Craig, Sir James Colpoys, Lord Hutchinſon, Sir Eyre Coote, and Sir David Dundas.

Knights inſtalled by Proxy:

Right Honourable Sir W. Meadows, by Sir James Pulteney; Lord Whitworth, by Sir F. Whitworth; Right Honourable Sir J. B. Warren, by Sir Edmund Nagle; Viſcount Nelſon by Sir W. Bolton; Sir Thomas Graves, by Sir Rupert George; Sir Thomas Trigge, by Sir Charles Greene; Sir James Saumarez, by Sir Thomas Saumarez; Sir R. Abercromby, by Sir Samuel Auchmutz; Lord Keith, by Sir Francis John Hartwell; Sir Andrew Mitchell, by Sir Richard Hankey; Sir John Thomas Duckworth, by Sir George Shee.

Her Majeſty, the Princeſſes, and Princeſs of Wales, remained in their box for ſome time after the proceſſion had paſſed, and then returned to the Dean's houſe, where an elegant entertainment was prepared for the Royal party.

At night her Majeſty gave a very grand Ball and Supper at Buckingham Houſe.

20. Lord Nelſon, in the Victory, accompanied by the Amphion, ſailed from Portſmouth for the Mediterranean.

The Mancheſter Paper of the 3d inſt. contained the following account of a moſt ſhocking murder:—On Tueſday an inquiſition was held at Hollinwood, on the bodies of one Heſketh, Alice Ogden, and an infant. It appeared that Heſketh and Ogden had lived together nearly three years, and that early on Monday morning, a man going to work in the garden of the deceaſed, ſaw a quantity of blood running under the door. He alarmed the neighbours, who found Heſketh with the infant acroſs his thighs, both quite dead, and miſerably bruiſed, lying upon the floor. Heſketh had the key of the door in his pocket, and the end of the tongs in his hand. Ogden was alſo in a dying ſtate, and ſo much bruiſed as to be incapable of giving any account of this horrid buſineſs. Theſe circumſtances induced the Jury to believe that one or both of them killed the child and each other.

The following is ſaid to be the will of Colonel Montgomery, which he ſent to the Marchioneſs Townſhend, at the time of the fatal meeting:—"Whatever may be my fate, my ſentiments are thoſe of the moſt ſincere and univerſal amity. Should I fall, this is my ſole teſtament:—I give to Ann Biggin, of Mancheſter-ſtreet, all the money I die poſſeſſed of in the world. There remains due to me one half-year's pay, and 100l. lent to my brother."

A few days ago, a girl about eight years old, daughter of Mr. Blackey, at Atterchiff, near Sheffield, having been ſent to a field to ſtir ſome wick that was burning, her clothes caught fire, and enveloped her in flames, in which ſituation ſhe reached her home before ſhe met with aſſiſtance. Shortly after ſhe expired, a ſhocking ſpectacle, having her eyes nearly burnt from their ſockets.

His Majeſty's ſhip Calcutta, Captain Daniel Woodriff, has ſailed from Portſmouth to New South Wales with convicts, where a new colony is to be formed, under the government of Lieutenant Colonel Collins of the Royal Marines: ſhe is accompanied by the Ocean tranſport, which has on board a number of volunteer ſettlers. It is highly to the credit of Captain Woodriff and his officers to record, that with 306 convicts on board, now three months, they only had one death, (Smith, the ſham Parſon), and when ſhe ſailed only three on the ſick liſt, and thoſe not dangerouſly: this is entirely to be attributed to the unremitted exertion of the officers to have them clean; at five every morning their hammocks are carried up on the booms, and the decks waſhed and ſcraped; and as many are admitted in turn, as is conſiſtent with ſafety, upon deck for two hours every day. The Rev. Mr. Knopwood is gone out Chaplain to the ſettlement. On board the Calcutta, government has allowed 59 healthy young women to go out with them: and theſe, doubtleſs, will form not the leaſt important part of the ſtock taken out for the effectual colonization of this hitherto unexplored region, certainly ſituated at the fartheſt limits of the known world.

Experiments are making in different parts of the country, to introduce the uſe of ſteam in canal navigation, inſtead of horſes; and ſome improvements, we underſtand, have been made upon the Clyde Canal ſteam-boat.

I-

It may admit of ſerious conſideration, whether the faſhionable practice of introducing flowers and ſhrubs into a crowded ball-room, be not attended with dangerous conſequences to the delicate organs of female beauty. Dr. Prieſtly was the firſt who accuſed the roſe of prejudicial odours. Philoſophical inveſtigation has ſince, we believe, extended the ſuſpicion to many of her blooming rivals.

It has been aſcertained, that wet ſtraw, and other green plants, burnt in a ſlow mouldering manner before the wind, have the effect, by the diffuſion of their ſmoke, of preventing the nipping froſts ſo prevalent at this ſeaſon of the year, and ſo fatal to the buds and ſprouts of vegetables.

Oak bark has attained a price before unknown in this country: – the bark of an ordinary tree will ſell for three guineas, being in ſome inſtances more than the timber is worth. We remember, ſome years ſince, the late Duke of Bedford ſtated in Parliament, that the barks of elm and aſh were nearly as good as that of oak in tanning; if ſuch be the fact, it is to be lamented that the method of uſing them to advantage is not made public.

A diſcovery of the art of directing Balloons has juſt been made at Berne, by a native. The ſecret, it is ſaid, was purchaſed by an Engliſhman, who intends to repeat the experiment.

Tomb of Houſſen. — By recent accounts received by the India Company, from Imaum, we are informed, that a vaſt body of Waheby Arabs, with a regular force of upwards of 6000 camels, each carrying two muſqueteers, and 4 or 500 horſemen, in their late incurſion, had made a deſcent on Kerbella, under the Bochaln of Bagdad, for the expreſs purpoſe of plundering the rich tomb of Houſſen, for which they have long ſince been making great preparations. On their arrival, they beſieged the town in form. Dividing their forces, north and ſouth, they began by taking a caravanſary, built by the preſent Pacha. After ſome trifling reſiſtance, the town was taken by aſſault, during which a dreadful ſlaughter occurred. They then attacked the tomb, in which many of the inhabitants had taken refuge, and, ſhutting the gates, reſolved to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity. The Arabs, however, poſſeſſed themſelves of an adjacent building, and, penetrating the area, began to demoliſh the maſſy railing of ſteel, inlaid with plates of gold, and decorated with jewels. They then broke in pieces the caſe of the tomb, which, in the days of Keram Khan, was ſeven years in building, and had been endowed with gold, jewels, and lapis lazuli (the legacies of Emperors, Kings, and Pilgrims), to a vaſt amount. There were ſeveral ſilver candleſticks, one of which weighed nearly 63,000 drachms, richly embroidered curtains, and carpets of aſtoniſhing workmanſhip and value. Thirty treaſurers were killed on the terrace, four or five hundred periſhed with the railing, and a number of women were groſsly abuſed. Three hundred virgins of high birth and family were carried off as ſlaves, and moſt of the ſurviving inhabitants forced to fly. This work of ſlaughter and depredation was performed with ſuch expedition, that this ferocious banditti were only engaged in it from an early period in the morning till the ninth hour of the day, when they loaded their camels and returned into the deſert.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Henry Hodges to Miſs Murray.

The Rev. John Clayton, of Kenſington, to Miſs Ellis, of Fenchurch ſtreet.

Captain Whyte, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Mowbray.

Buckles Lethbridge, eſq. to Miſs Ann Goddard.

The Hon. Henry Blackwood, captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Gore.

At St. Helena, Major Henry Torrens, of his Majeſty's 80th regiment, to Miſs S. Paton, daughter of Governor Paton.

William Purdue Smith, eſq. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Lucretia Taylor.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Bath, Henry Rumſey Williams, eſq. of Crickhowell, Breconſhire.

Lately, at Ely-place, Holborn, Paul Guſſon, eſq. aged 88.

APRIL 19. At Queen's-ferry, the Rev. Dr. Robert Dalglieſh, of Scotſcraig, in his 73d year.

Sir Charles Ventris Field, late of Campion, in the county of Bedford, bart. aged 65.

21. At Edinburgh, John Grieve, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of exciſe for Scotland.

22. At Market Drayton, Shropſhire, Mrs. Davenant, widow of Thomas Davenant, eſq. and ſiſter of Sir Robert Saliſbury Cotton.

23. At Reading, Thomas Weſt, eſq. alderman of that corporation.

At Exmouth, aged 62, Major General William Elliot, late of the Eaſt-India Company's artillery, Bengal.

24. Mr. Nathan Jackſon, attorney, at Macclesfield.

25. Mr. Thomas Buckworth, of Finſbury-ſquare.

At the Swan Inn, Bedford, Sir John Payne, bart. of Tempsford Hall, and lieutenant-colonel of the Bedfordſhire militia.

Mr. Oſborne, of Rider-ſtreet.

At Mile-end Green, Captain George Young, of the Weſt India trade.

William Williams, eſq. at Wrexham.

26. At Mangotsfield, near Bath, T. Paterſon, eſq.

Peter Pegus, eſq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

27. At Caſtleton, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, eſq. upwards of forty years member of parliament for the county of Londonderry.

28. Robert Douglas, eſq. of Kingſland place.

Rowland Conyers, eſq. formerly of Argyle-ſtreet.

Lately, at Saliſbury, aged 22, Francis Green, ſecond ſon of Francis Green, eſq. Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

MAY 1. Lady M. Melbourne.

The Rev. Dr. John Lynch, archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury.

2. At Darnhall, Vice-Admiral Sir George Home, bart.

4. Mr. Vigne, one of the meſſengers to the board of controul.

At Stockwell, John Saliſbury Hoare, eſq. late of Honduras, aged 30 years.

Lately, at York, Mr. Camidge, ſen. many years organiſt of York Minſter.

Lately, in his 76th year, the Rev. John Wells, forty years vicar of Hecking, in Norfolk.

5. Vice-Admiral Samuel Reeve. He was thrown from a one-horſe chaiſe near Ipſwich, in conſequence of the horſe becoming unmanageable, by which his neck was diſlocated, and he died on the ſpot.

Anne Dowager Lady Camelford, in her 65th year.

6. Mrs. Ferguſon, wife of James Ferguſon, eſq. and youngeſt daughter of the late Sir David Dalrymple.

7. In Beaumont-ſtreet, St. Mary-lebone, Mr. Chriſtian Brown, botanical painter.

The Right Hon. George Pitt, Lord Rivers.

Lately, Mr. Merlin, of the Muſeum, Prince's-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

8. At Oxford, C. Holden, ſen. printer, aged 75.

12. Captain William Mackintoſh, late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

14. John Rathleigh, eſq. of Penquite, in the county of Cornwall.

Mrs. Sandeford, wife of the Rev. Charles Sandeford, vicar of Awre, Glouceſterſhire.

16. At the Bull and Punch-bowl, Liverpool, aged 77, Mr. Breſlaw, many years famous for his ſlight-of-hand performances.

17. At Amwell, William Whittenſtall, eſq. of Haddeſdon, Herts.

19. Mr. John Free, banker, in Bartholomew-lane, in his 41ſt year.

At Brompton, Middleſex, Mrs. Ann Sewell, widow, aged 79.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 4, 1803. On board the Walthamſtow, off St. Helena, John Philip Gardiner, eſq.

APRIL 6. At Liſbon, in his 38th year, Simon Fraſer, eſq. the younger, of Lovat.

MAY 9. At Paris, Sir Robert Chambers, late lord chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of judicature at Calcutta.

15. At Bruſſels, George Forbes, eſq. late of the iſland of Nevis.

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EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1803.

Day.	Bank Stock	3per Cent Reduc	3 per Cent Consols	4per Cent Consols	Navy 5per Cent	New 5per Cent	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche Bills	Irish 5per Cent	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
27	170¼	64⅞	65½ a ⅞	82¾	101	99⅞	19⅜					207½						
28	171	64⅞	65⅛ a ⅜	82¼	100½	99¼	19 3-16					207				95⅛		
29	171	65	65¼ a ⅜	82⅞	100½	99½	19¼	4 1-16										
30		63¼	63½ a 64¾	81	99⅞	98¼	18 15-16									94¼		
2		63	63 a 64	80⅞	9 ¼	98⅛	18 15-16			61⅞					3 pr.			
3	169	64⅝	63 a 64⅛	82¼	100½	99⅛	19⅛					206						
4		63⅝	63¾ a 64⅜	81¼	99½	98¼	19											
5																		
6		64	62 a 65	81	99⅜	98⅛	19											
7		64	64 a 65¾		99½	98⅜	19⅛											
9		64	64 a 65¼	81	99½	97⅞				62¼								
10		63	63½ a 64⅛	81	99⅝	98	18 15-16				10 5-16							
11		63	63¾ a 64	80½	99	97¾	18⅞			61⅞		201¾						
12	165¼	63	63¾ a 64⅜	80¼	99⅜	98	18 13-16			62⅛		201¼						
13		64¼	64⅛ a 65¼	81¼	99⅜	98⅜	18 15-16			62¼								
14		64½	62¼ a 65½	81¼	100	99	19			61⅜								
16		61¾	60⅜ a 62½	78¾	99⅜	96	18			59		201¼						
17																		
18	153	58¾	59⅛ a ¾		95	94¼	17⅞	3⅞		57⅛	10 3 16	182						
19																		
20		59⅛	59½ a 60⅛	75	94½	93¼	18⅜			57½	10 3 16							
21		58¾	59¼ a ⅝	74⅝	94⅝	93⅜	17 5-16			57	10 3-16							
23		58½	59 a ½	74⅜	94⅜	93⅜	17 5 16			57								
24	150	57⅜	57½ a 58⅜	73⅜	93⅜	92⅜	17											
25		57	57⅛ a ⅞	73	93¾	92	16 15 16			55⅜								
26		57¼	57⅛ a 58	73	93	91⅞	16⅞											
27	145½	57¼	57½ a 58	73	93¼	92⅜	16 15-16			55¾	80							

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.